The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,386.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.... Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ...	„ 28 0
——— including postage.....	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ...	„ 16 0
——— including postage.....	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage.....	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion.....	Rs 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Shand, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 23rd November, at noon.

Leave Bombay	Nov. 23	Leave Galle	Dec. 1
„ Carwar	„	„ Negapatam	„
„ Mangalore	„ 26	„ Pondicherry	„ 4
„ Cannanore	„ 27	„ Madras	„ 6
„ Calicut	„ 28	„ Coconada	„ 7
„ Beypore	„ 29	„ Vizagapatam	„ 9
„ Cochin	„ 30	„ Bimlipatam	„ 10
		„ Gopalpore	„ 10
„ Tuticorin	„ 29	„ False Point	„ 11
		Arrive Calcutta	„ 12

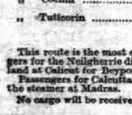
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.



(Interlocuging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Tuners, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th November, at noon.

Up.		Down.	Dec.
Leave Bombay	Nov. 19	Leave Bussorah	„ 3
„ Kurrachee	„ 29	„ Fao	„ 3
„ Guadur	„ 30	„ Bushire	„ 6
„ Muscat	„ 1	„ Lingah	„ 7
„ Bunder Abbas	„ 25	„ Bunder Abbas	„ 9
„ Lingah	„ 26	„ Muscat	„ 11
„ Bushire	„ 28	„ Guadur	„ 13
„ Fao	„ 30	„ Kurrachee	„ 15
Arrive Bussorah	Dec. 1	Arrives Bombay	„ 18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at Noor Mahomed Bunder:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Colwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	1 4	2 3	0 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

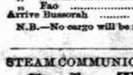
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave	Bombay.....Saturday.	Leave	Cochin.....Friday.
„	Rutnagherry..Tuesday.	„	Beypore...Saturday.
„	Malwan..... „	„	Calicut..... „
„	Vingorla..... „	„	Tellicherry.. „
„	Goa.....Monday.	„	Mangalore.. „
„	Carwar..... „	„	Mangalore..Sunday.
„	Compta..... „	„	Compta.....Monday.
„	Mangalore..Tuesday.	„	Carwar..... „
„	Cannanore..Wednesday.	„	Goa.....Tuesday.
„	Tellicherry..... „	„	Vingorla..... „
„	Calicut..... „	„	Malwan..... „
„	Beypore..... „	„	Rutnagherry Wednesday
Arrive	Cochin.....Thursday.	Arrive	Bombay.....Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Hewett, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M.

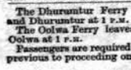
For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 15th November, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(via SUEZ CANAL.)



LA COMPAGNIE MARC FRAISSINET PERE et FILS of Marseilles beg to announce, that they have shown to establish a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Lafreniera, will be despatched from Bombay about the 15th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks time, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all transit fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship MALABAR, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Pearce at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of ship Malabar.

Bombay, 8th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship CITY OF AMOY, from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Muncrot without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 11th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship ANAZI, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Hulme without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 11th November, 1869.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the Estate of the late Brigadier-General JAMES McKILLOP TAYLOR, H. M.'s Bombay Army, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within twenty days from this date, after which no Claim will be entertained.

H. G. ROBISON, Lieut.-Colonel,

President of Committee of Adjustment.

Deesa, 9th November, 1869.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.

We have THIS DAY REMOVED our BUSINESS from 1 Hummum Street to 9 Church Gate Street, the same house that the Government Telegraph Department has occupied for the last three years.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

1st November, 1869.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,"

6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE BEG to CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the arrival of our NEW STOCK for the season.

Every description of Millinery, Hosiery, &c., &c., received by each Overland Mail.

Always on hand a large assortment of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Chignons, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, and a splendid Collection of Jewellery.

Ladies' Dresses, Hats, and Jackets, &c., can be made to order on the premises.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU, & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE via TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a charming trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the travellers for England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The Railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexasious or troublesome.

British subjects proceeding from India to Europe, who are not provided with Foreign-office Passports, can obtain Passports at the Government Secretariates at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, or at the British Consulate at Alexandria. Visa to Austria and Germany are granted by Mr. Consul Gumpert.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of Passage Money, including a liberal table and stewards' fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, first class £13, second class £9; children under 10 years at half fare; under 2 years free. Reduced fares for Families, consisting of no less than three adult members travelling together; first class £10 10s. per head; second class £7 10s. per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., first class £4 10s.; second class £2 5s.; children over 3 and under 10 years at half fare. Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers), Passengers from Bombay can book through to Trieste at the following rates:—

First Class ...£62, 10...	Inclusive of railway transit through Egypt, but exclusive of hotel expenses in Egypt, and of wines on board the steamers.
Second Class £26, 5...	

For further particulars apply to A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medows Street.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.	
To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25.	Exclusive of Wines.
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34.	

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For freights or further particulars apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Craddock, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. SUMATRA from Suez has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex.

s. s. PERA, from Southampton, 16th October.
„ CEYLON, from Marseilles, 24th October.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

„ DELTA, from Southampton, 9th October.
„ ARABIAN, from Liverpool, 10th October.

ALFRED PARISH,

Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 13th November, 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS were PASSED at the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company held THIS DAY at 3 P.M.:—

Proposed by John S. Hurrell, Esq., and seconded by Tapidas Varjidas, Esq.:—"That the following Special Resolution passed at a Meeting held on the 1st October, 1869, and confirmed at a Meeting held on the 20th idem, be and hereby is rescinded:—'That the Liquidators of the Company be, and they hereby are authorised to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, and immoveable, and all other assets, rights, business, effects, and good-will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, to a new Company, to be called the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 2,000 fully paid up shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each, in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, leases, and obligations of the said Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited.'"

Proposed by John S. Hurrell, Esq., and seconded by Dayal Ruttunsey, Esq.:—"That the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily."

Proposed by James Ranken, Esq., and seconded by Damodhur Tapidas, Esq.:—"That Messrs James Dickson and Byramjee Cowasjee Ghandee be, and hereby are, appointed Liquidators of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, at a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 each."

Proposed by Chubildas Purmanundas, and seconded by Motecram Bhugoobhoy, Esq.:—"That the Liquidators be, and they hereby are, authorised to exercise all the powers given by Section 174 of Act 24 of 1866."

Proposed by John S. Hurrell, Esq., and seconded by James Ranken, Esq.:—"That the Liquidators of the Company be, and they hereby are, authorised to transfer, sell, convey and assign the lands, houses, hereditaments, immoveable, moveable, and all other assets, rights, business, effects and good-will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, to the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, a Company to be formed with a Capital of thirty-five lacs, divided into 1,750 shares of Rupees Two Thousand each, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale the said 1,750 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rupees Two Thousand each, in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, contracts, leases, engagements and obligations of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited."

JOHN S. HURRELL, Chairman.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th November, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOAQUIM JOSE DE ATHIADE, son and legal representative and duly authorised agent of MARIA AUROBA DE SILVA, Widow of the late BENJAMIN MANOEL CARVANE DE ATHIADE, deceased, had contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Ground, with the two houses standing thereon, situate at Girgaum Back Road, near Jamsejee Pateil's Tank, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 288, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 212 and 213, and containing by admeasurement 3,500 square yards, and bounded on the east by the 2nd Parsee Gully, on the west by the house of Jamsetjee Rustomjee Tabootwalla, on the north by the house of Pateil's Tank, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 288, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 212 and 213, and containing by admeasurement 3,500 square yards, and bounded on the east by the 2nd Parsee Gully, on the west by the house of Jamsetjee Rustomjee Tabootwalla, on the north by the house of Wilson. All persons having any claim on the abovementioned property, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known, in writing, to us, at our office, Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, which will be considered as waived.—Dated this 13th day of November, 1869.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,

Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SETT GOVINDASS RUGOONATHDASS has contracted with THUCKER VURSONJEE PURSHOTUM to sell to him all that piece or parcel of Government Land, with the Messuages, Tenements, or Stable standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of King Street, within the Fort, in the Sub-District of Fort, containing by admeasurement 186 square yards and six-ninths of a square yard, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 6, formerly and at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said Sett Govindass Rugoonadhdass, and bounded on the north by the house of Byramji Hurdoo, on the south by the public street, on the east by the stable belonging to Manockjee Nusserwanjee, and on the west by the house of Gowanjee Furdoonjee Moosha. Persons having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise upon the said property should make the same known to the undersigned, at their office, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim, if any.—Dated this 13th day of November, 1869.

MANISTY AND HURRELL, Purchaser's Solicitors.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED PER S. S. SUMATRA. Books, &c., by Every Mail.

Belgravia. Vol. 9	Rs.	4 12
Macfarlane's Great Battles (new edition)		3 4
Child's Picture Book of Domestic Animals		3 4
Notes on the North West Provinces of India		2 8
Allard's Nirgis and Bismillah		6 10
Infant Life		0 10
Kaye's Indian Officers. Vol. 3		3 12
Bow Bells Almanack for 1870		0 8
Bow Bells, monthly Parts for 1869, on hand		4 8
Johnstone's Map of the Suez Canal		1 0
Practical Chemistry. By Harcourt and Madan		2 12
Kingley's Tales of Old Travel		3 12
Tanner's Clinical Medicine. By Fox		4 12
British Expedition to Abyssinia		5 12
Warne's Picture Puzzle Books (new sort)	each	0 10
Toilers of the Sea. By Victor Hugo		6 10
Chappell's Vocal Christy Minstrel Album		1 4
„ Musical Song Book		2 8
„ Sacred Vocal Album, by Handel		2 8
„ New Pianoforte Album		2 8
„ Juvenile Vocal Album		1 8
„ English Ballad Album		2 8
The Ball Room Music Book		2 8
Album of Scotch, Irish, and English Airs		2 8
The Juvenile Pianist, (an Album for the Pianoforte)		6 12
Life and Scenery in the Mauritius. By Boyle		3 12
The Harleys of Chelsea Place		1 14
Thoughts and Notes at Home and Abroad		4 8
Holiday Adventures in Normandy		4 12
The Huguenot Family. By Miss S. Tytler		4 8
Secret Out; or 1,000 Tricks by Cards		5 0
Other Peoples' Windows. By the author of the Gentle Life		4 8
Spier's Manual of Commercial Terms		3 0
Subtle Brains and Lissome Fingers		1 14
Scenes and Studies of Savage Life		3 8
Play—Ladies of St. Cyr		0 6
„ Winning a Wife		0 6
Song—Vend Memory		1 8
„ Give me thy Hand		1 8
„ Death of Nelson		1 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Siamese Link, a new curiosity, and very amusing 0 8

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

*** Intending Subscribers to English Newspapers and Periodicals for 1870 are requested to kindly communicate with us before the 1st proximo.—A Price List of all English Newspapers and Periodicals has been compiled, and we shall be happy to furnish the same to any one on application.

Bombay, 15th Nov. 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MADAME DE BALDIE, MILLINER, &c.

Begs to announce that she has removed to No. 1, Clare Road, Byculla (next door to the Bombay Hotel), where she hopes to meet with the same kind patronage and support that she has received during the past three years.

All out-station orders strictly attended to, and Ladies' own materials made up.

Bombay, 15th November, 1869.

H. C. FREEMAN and COMPANY,

UNDERTAKERS, SCULPTORS, ENGRAVERS, HOUSE DECORATORS and PAINTERS,

No. 1, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay,

Beg to announce to the inhabitants of Bombay, its vicinity, and all outstations that they have just opened a large and first class establishment at the above address, where all orders for FUNERALS, TABLETS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and HEAD STONES of every description will be received and carefully carried out.

Messrs H. C. Freeman and Company are fully aware of the great want felt in Bombay of moderate Undertaking, and are now prepared to furnish Funerals to suit all classes, at reduced rates, and trust that by the adoption of this system, and the efficiency of their establishment, to secure the satisfaction of all.

All orders from outstations punctually attended to, and must be accompanied by written instructions.

Bombay, 15th November, 1869.

JUST RECEIVED, a small Consignment of PALE DRY SHERRY, by direct importation from Xeres, at Rs. 20 per dozen. OLD PORT WINE, black seal, direct from Oporto, and a very good invalid wine, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

Bombay, 13th November, 1869. J. NEUBERG.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

FOR SALE.

A fresh Batch of AUSTRALIAN HORSES, just landed ex-ship Coldstream.

A Miniature Brougham, nearly new, either with or without Horse.

TO BE LET, the airy and commodious House "LOCKSLEY HALL."—Apply to the undersigned.

ALLI ABDOOLA.

SEASON 1869-70.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

By Appointment

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I., and The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.,

INVITE inspection to their spacious Warehouse, which has received extensive additions in all Departments, such as will enable them to meet the requirements of all.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Jouvin's best make	2 12
Gent.'s ditto ditto all colours	3 0
Gent.'s Tan for driving	3 0
Gent.'s Coloured Doe ditto, Capped Leather	3 8
Military White Doe	3 8

The above are specially prepared for India and sewn with thread.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12 8	
Superfine ditto ditto	21 0 to 24 0	
Balbriggan embroidered Silk	25 0 to 28 0	
Striped and Fancy Cotton	14 0 to 25 0	
Mixed Silk and Cotton	25 0	
Lisle Thread, plain	21 0	
Ditto striped	24 0 to 25 0	
Fine Merino, plain Colours	15 0 to 18 0	
Extra Superfine, plain and striped	18 0 to 24 0	
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikarees, per pair	6 0	
Badham's Celebrated India Gauze Vests, each	5 8 to 6 8	
Pure Merino Vests	3 8 to 4 8	
Pure Grey ditto	5 8 to 6 8	
India Gauze Pants, per pair	9 0	
Pure Merino ditto	6 0	
Pure Grey ditto	7 8	
Striped Cotton Bathing Drawers, per pair	2 8	
Knitted Wool Cardigan Jackets, with long Sleeves, each	10 8	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Long Cloth Shirts, per dozen	45 0	
Long Cloth, Linen Cuffs and Collars	32 0	
Dress, plain plaited, each	7 0	
Dress, embroidered, each	10 0 to 30 0	
French Printed, all patterns	60 0 to 70 0	
Spun Silk, all colours	12 8	
Wove and Printed Flannel, each	10 0	
Silk and Wool, each	10 8	
Wove Flax, a new material, cool and absorbing, shrinkless, each	8 8	

The price quoted for Flannels are of the best quality only, all thoroughly shrunk.

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
The Grand Duke, each	2 8 to 3 0	
The Rotten Row	3 0	
Gentleman's Scarf	3 0	
The Bond Street	3 0	
The O. K. Thing	3 0	
Scarf of the Period	3 0	
The Windsor	2 8 to 4 0	
The new shape White Dress Tie, per doz.	6 0 to 8 0	
Rich embroidered Cambric, per dozen	12 0	
Black and Coloured Ties	1 0 to 1 12	

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Overland Trunks	20 0 to 30 0	
Ladies' do. fitted with Tray, &c.	45 0 to 50 0	
Solid Leather Portmanteaus, fitted with Patent Locks	55 0 to 73 0	
Do. for Railway, 9 inches high	21 0 to 35 0	
Courier Bags	5 0 to 12 8	
Morocco Leather Bags	10 0 to 16 0	
Clothes Bags	5 8 to 6 8	
Witney Rugs, special for India, 6 feet long	12 8 to 18 8	
Scarlet Blankets, each	12 8	
English Overland Chairs	Rs. 10, 12 8 to 15 0	
Rug Straps	2 0	
Cholera Belts	3 8 to 5 0	
Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0	
Wave Flannel Sleeping Suits	20 0	
Spun Silk do.	25 0	

Highly recommended for the use of Travellers.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Dress Hats, best quality	14 0	
Drab Shells	10 0 to 12 0	
Opera	12 0	
Small Black and Drab Felts—High Crome	7 8	
Cantab		
Isis		
Marlboro'		
Worthing		
Blenheim		
Richmond Straw under	8 8	
Elwood's Patent Helmets— Shooting	10 0 to 16 0	
Hunting		
Riding		
High Crown with Felt Turban	18 0	
Canvas for Boating or Cricket	7 8	
The New White Regulation for Civil or Military Wear	18 0 to 22 0	

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
The Don (the latest production)	Three-fold, all Linen Rs. 7 p. doz.	
Pall Mall		
Belgrave		
Shakspeare		
Regent		
Indian		
West End		
The above with Ties attached	Rs. 7 8	

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Gold Solitaires, plain	15 0 to 30 0	
Do. do. chased	18 0 to 30 0	
Gold Sleeve Links	14 0 to 30 0	
„ Shirt Studs	8 0 to 9 0	
„ Collar Studs	10 0 to 15 0	
„ Scarf Rings	18 0 to 21 0	
„ Scarf Pins		

A large assortment of Lund's Patent Solitaires and Studs.

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.

New Bordered Angolas for Trousers .....
Riding Cords, Whip Cords .....
White and Fancy Vestings .....
Fancy Coatings .....
Scotch Angolas .....
Irish Frieze .....
Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress Suits .....
Blue Venetian for Morning .....
Blue Walking Coats .....

A Large Ready-made Stock for the convenience of Travellers passing through Bombay, suitable for a Land or Sea journey for any climate.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Single Wigan Sheets		
Double do.		
Pillow Cases		
Damask Napkins		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine from four to twenty persons		
Double Damask do.		
Gent.'s Cambric Handkerchiefs	18 8 to 25 0	
Scotch do.	6 0	
Coloured Borders	6 0	
French Cambric, hem-stitched	18 0 to 24 0	
Do. Coloured Borders		

N.B.—The prices above quoted are for ready money, without Discount.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

INDIAN HOSIERS

AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.

PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.

F. S. CLEAVER'S

CELEBRATED

PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.

BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP, MUSK ROSE, WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP, a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE & PERFUMERY.

32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C.; PARIS, NEW YORK, & MONTREAL; BONDED WAREHOUSE—LONDON DOCKS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras,	Colombo, Kurrachee, New York,	New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted of which not less quantities than 3 dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rausan,	Black capsule, „	20 0 „ 11 0
Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule, „	22 0 „ 12 0
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule, „	22 0 „ 12 0
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule, „	18 8 „ 10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule, „	17 0 „ 10 0
Medoc,	Red capsule, „	15 8 „ 9 0
Medoc,	White capsule, „	13 8 „
Sauterne,	Red capsule, „	45 0 „

Prices—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-4 extra per case of two dozen.

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 9 Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	„ 26 0
Macon, ditto	„ 21 0
Charlis, ditto	„ 22 0

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	„ 36 0 Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	„	„ 32 0 „ 17 8
Good Sparkling, Silver Foil for Ball purposes	„	„ 27½0 „ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

COLABAS, Mazagons, and Back Bays were in demand at Rs. 1830, 1425, and 625, respectively, for time.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p. ct.	Agra Bank	115
20,000	1,000	all	8 p. ct.	Bank of Bengal	1550
10,000	500	all	8 p. ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	607½
16,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	195
5,250	1,000	all	12 p. ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
20,000	250	all	6 p. ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	340
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
27,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	136
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,570
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	1,005
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	640
8,000	150	all	Nil	Prero Land & Pier Co. Ld.	198
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,360
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	360

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 7th November, 1869. Open 872 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	74,671	1	5
Merchandize	1,20,473	0	11
Electric Telegraph	1,298	1	0
Earth Trains	7,825	12	0
Total Rs.	2,08,227	15	4
Corresponding week last year open 874½ Miles Total Rs.	3,33,466	12	6
Decrease	1,25,177	13	2

CALCUTTA.—9TH NOVEMBER, 1869.

Government Securities.—4 per cents. sold at Rs. 94-0 or 6 discount, and 5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 103-0.

The following transactions were reported in Shares:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,535.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 135.

Agra Bank shares, new issue, £5 paid-up, at Rs. 1 premium.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, a large number, price not stated.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 13.

Aitken, Colonel, Inspector General of Ordnance, on leave, from England.

Boothby, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmednad.

Geary, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Johnston, Captain, 2-24th Regiment, on duty, from England.

Boyne, Lieutenant-Colonel, 109th Regiment, on leave, from England.

Vanderguicht, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from England.

Hay, Lieutenant, 20th Bombay N. I., on sick leave, from Baroda.

Laurie, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Bangalore.

Twiss, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Bangalore.

Peyton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster General, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Sifflinet, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on sick leave, from England.

Cunningham, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on sick leave, from England.

Donville, Brigadier-General, Brigade Staff, on duty, from Belgaum.

Worster, Captain, 108th Regiment, on duty, from Belgaum.

Magnan, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Hyderabad.

Taylor, Major, Royal Engineers, on sick leave, from England.

Trotter, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

Blundell, Major, 3rd Hussars, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

Hunter, Captain, 3rd Hussars, on sick leave, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 13.

Berne, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Secunderabad.

Welsh, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 109th Regiment, on duty, to Mooltan.

Bonnor, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery,, on duty, to Allahabad.

Grouan, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Sholapore.

Allen Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.

Johnston, Captain, 2-24th Regiment, on duty, to Secunderabad.

Vanderguicht, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, to Allahabad.

Laurie, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.

Geary, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.

Boothby, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.

Johnstone, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on sick leave, to England.

Baird, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Guzerat.

Bolton, Major, 12th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Aden.

Merriman, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

Loughlin, Lieutenant, Barrack Department, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 12th November, 1869.

The undermentioned medical officers, recently arrived from England, are placed on general duty at the stations specified opposite their respective names:—

Assistant Surgeon C T Peters, M B, general duty, Bombay; Assistant Surgeon H B Roberts, M B, general duty, Bombay; Assistant Surgeon E Colson, M B, general duty, Poona; Assistant Surgeon C W Mackury, general duty, Scinde.

Assistant Surgeon Colson will travel by rail, and Assistant Surgeon Mackury by steamer at the public expense.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, November 10.)

Mr. C. J. Brown to officiate as Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

Mr W. Warden to officiate as Assistant Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

Mr. H. P. Browne to officiate as Registrar of Cargo Boats, Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Comber to be Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Deputy Commissioner of Kamroop.

Captain A. Lawrel, Superintendent of the Customs Preventive Service, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. G. J. Murray to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Maldah.

Mr. J. G. Charles to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, but to continue to officiate as a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade.

The orders of the 19th ultimo, appointing Mr. Charles to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Cuttack, are cancelled.

Mr. H. B. Simson to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Balasbhye, but to continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr, until further orders.

Mr. J. D. Maclean, Officiating Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is granted leave for three months.

Mr. R. A. Fisher, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tezpore, for three months.

Surgeon N. B. Baillie, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Bhaugulpore, to be Civil Surgeon of that District.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Nov. 10.)

Mr. John Walter Sherer, C.S.I., Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Allahabad, is appointed to officiate in the same capacity at Azimgurh.

Mr. Richard Charles Oldfield, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Azimgurh, is appointed an additional Judge at Allygurh, as a temporary arrangement.

Captain H. M. Stanley Clarke is appointed to officiate as Assistant Inspector-General, Railway Police.

Captain John Liston, Officiating Deputy Commissioner at Lullutpore, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner at Nynee Tal.

Lieutenant Frank William Chatterton, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, at Jalaun, is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, in the Jhansie Division.

Mr. Francis Macnaghten, C.S., is posted to Allygurh.

Captain Frederick Smith Stanton, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Consulting Engineer, Railway Department, Bengal, and Officiating Consulting Engineer, and Joint Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Oudh, is granted leave for one year under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Second Captain Charles Simson Thomason, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Irrigation Branch Department, Public Works, North-Western Provinces, is granted leave for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.	Nom. p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£4 10s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£1 12s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 2 to 4	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta and Bali		Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas	per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Sumatra (s)	White	Suez, Oct. 31.
	Ossac Pascha	Sullivan	Mauritius, Oct. 10.
	Attika	Griffith	Rangoon, Aug. 26.
	Bussorah	Turnbull	Calcutta, Sept. 28.
	Lochiel	Scowcroft	London, June 28.
	Duke Kilpeur	Jones	Liverpool, July 24.
14	Marsaban (s)	Hibbert	Cochin, Nov. 9.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Bupay	Goa, Nov. 12.
	Coimbatore	Houston	Liverpool, July 22.
	Arracan	Stricker	Calcutta, Aug. 30.
	H. M.'s Lord Elphinstone (s)	——	Kurrachee.
	Robert	——	Calcutta, Sept. 23.
	Montrose	——	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Nubia (s)	Williamson	Aden and Suez.
14	Nelson	Bands	Calcutta.
	Estrelle Demoçambique	Reyes	Mozambique.
	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Cutch.
	Tilly (s)	Kingcome	Cutch.
	General Havelock (s)	Robinson	Malabar Coast.

The Steamer Bengal, for Aden and Suez, began to load on Saturday last.

BENGAL.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 11 Bennington ..... —— ..... ——

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 7 Mongolia (s) ..... Castle ..... Suez.
8 Asia (s) ..... Peterson ..... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Mongolia (s) ..... Castle ..... Calcutta.
Asia (s) ..... Peterson ..... Calcutta.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

[illegible] and O. S. N. Company's Steam Ship Mongolia—From Calcutta—Miss A. G. Graham, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. and [illegible] Bourke, Hon'ble G. S. Forbes, Sir Barnes Peacock, [illegible] and Mrs. Picott, Miss Sleen, Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Peacock and infant, Mr. John Marshall Simmons.

From Asia—For Chagalpore—Mr. D' Rusac.

For Bustard—Mr. Ohesom.

For Calcutta—M. J. Lauder.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN

(FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,)

RESPECTFULLY announces his RETURN to Bombay, and desires to intimate that, owing to his numerous engagements, he will REMAIN for a SHORT TIME longer, and may be consulted at his Residence, PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. The numerous testimonials Mr. M. has received (which have duly appeared in the local papers) are a sufficient guarantee of the success with which he has treated the several cases of hitherto-neglected eye-sight; comments, therefore, on the superiority of his glasses over all others in the Presidency are unnecessary. For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. M. begs to state—firstly, that if the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eyes, and that such defects can only be discovered by Practical Opticians; secondly, if they are not polished on a scientific principle, they are equally injurious to the sight. Mr. M.'s pebbles will be found polished on a principle *peculiarly his own*, and they will be found specially adapted to the Indian climate. He has a large stock of the above unmounted for those who wish to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of possessing these really superb lenses. Ladies and gentlemen desiring Mr. M.'s attendance at their own residences will be good enough to give him one day's notice.

N. B.—Small Binoculars of great magnifying power, containing 12 lenses instead of six.

MR. BARNARD begs to inform the MERCHANTS and BANKERS of Bombay of the ARRIVAL of his CARBONIZED PENS, and that they will shortly be submitted to their notice.

Bombay, 8th November, 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

DUARTE—At Upper Girgaum, the wife of Mr. S. B. Duarte, Post Office, Bombay, of a daughter.

MONCK-MASON—November 8th, at Bagulkote, Kulladghee, the wife of T. Monck-Mason, Esq., Bombay C.S., of a daughter.

VENAYEKRAO—November 13th, at Girgaum, the wife of Mr. Venayeckrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee, of a son.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

KEMBALL—October 16th, at Queensborough-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of Charles Gurdon Kemball, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

COGHLAN—October 20th, the wife of Mr. W. M. Coghlan, Judge of the District of Ahmedabad, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOURCHIER—HUST—October 14th, at St. Paul's Church, Southampton, Robert Lennox Bourchier, Esq., Captain Royal Marine Artillery, son of the late Captain R. P. Bourchier, 4th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, to Mary, daughter of the late Philip Hust, Esq., Lieutenant R. N., of Carlton-crescent, Southampton.

HOLMES—BRANT—Oct. 12, at St. Paul's, Bedford, Percy Lee Holmes, Lieut.-Colonel Madras Staff Corps, to Evelina, daughter of the late James Brant, Esq., C.B., H. M.'s Consul at Damascus.

HOOPER—SPINK—Oct. 14, at St. Peter's Church, South Hampstead, Frederic William, son of James Hooper, Esq., of Chiswick, to Louisa, daughter of William Spink, Esq., of Belsize-park, and Calcutta.

LALOR—MOATE—Oct. 19, at Hove, James Lalor, Esq., M.A., M.D., surgeon H. M.'s Bombay Army, to Matilda, daughter of C. Joseph Moate, Esq., of St. Aubyn's Hove, late of Enfield, Middlesex.

MARR—MILNE—Oct 12, at Ellon, George Marr, A.M., and M.D., Surgeon H. M.'s Madras Army, and Civil Surgeon of Moulmein, British Burmah, to Mary Ann Jean, daughter of Thomas Milne, Esq., of Ellon.

WRIGHT—BROUGHTON—Oct. 12, at Playfair-terrace, (Cooper, Mr. H., late Bengal Medical Service, at Ashby, Norwich, Oct. 26, 25, Alfred Wright, M.A., and M.D., of H. M.'s Indian Medical Service, to Cecilia Anne, daughter of the late Captain Bryan Broughton, H.E.I.C.S.

DEATH.

CHEKE—Oct. 16, at The Grove, Upper Norwood, George Nicholas Cheke, Surgeon H. M.'s Bengal Army, aged 37.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BODDAM—November 7th, at Hazareebaugh, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Hungerford Boddam, Deputy Commissioner, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STEEL—DRUMMOND—November 8th, at Kidderpore, by the Rev. J. Cave Browne, Edward Harris Steel, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, Emmeline Mary Eden, eldest daughter of the late Major General Henry Drummond, of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.

YOUNG—November 4th, at Palaveram, Colonel Charles Wallace Young, C.B., of the retired list.

KING—November 8th, at the Lux, Sophie Ashe, daughter of Dr. Henry King, aged 2 years and 9 months.

POGSON—November 5th, at the Observatory, Nungumbaukum, Elizabeth Jane, the beloved wife of N. R. Pogson, Esq., Government Astronomer.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

SALE—November 4th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain Sale, of a daughter.

BEADON—November 7th, at Seetapore, the wife of Captain Richard Beadon, of a son.

THESIGER—November 7th, at Simla, the wife of Colonel the Hon. F. Thesiger, C.B., Adjutant General in India, of a son.

DEATHS.

DANIELL—October 3rd, at Nynee, Aurora; and at Futtehgurh, 7th November, Maude, the children of Clarmont Daniell and his wife.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1869.

NEWS of the death of Lord Derby, more than a fortnight ago, only reached Bombay on Saturday, and then by the circuitous route of Alexandria and the latest mail steamer. It does not appear to have been thought worth while to telegraph such an interesting incident directly, or rather to try the experiment of getting the news of it through the irregularly working wires. Five—nay, two years ago—we should certainly not have had to wait so long for the news that the famous Tory leader had ceased to exist. No doubt, it may be said that recent information showed the certainty of a speedy death, but there is a vast difference, in such matters, between an inference and a fact, and the fact should have been promptly recorded.

For although the death of Edward Geoffry Stanley, Earl of Derby, cannot be characterized as a political, it takes rank as a national event. He had played a part in English politics, always brilliant, more or less distinguished, for nearly half a century, and his departure from this world deserved a recognition, even from Mr. Reuter. Entering Parliament as a very young man, and at a time when the old Liverpool faction was still in the ascendant, he took little part at first, but his impetuosity and talents that almost entitled him to rank as a genius, soon brought him to the front. The name of Mr. Edward Stanley rapidly became popular. His birth and prospective rank helped him forward; but he owed the peculiar place he won more to his oratorical talents and accomplishments than to his probable succession to the Earldom of Derby. Generous and eager, one of the then rising generation, who were escaping from the thraldom imposed on Parliament and the nation by the curious race of Tories, who were the offspring of the anti-Gallican fever, he threw his strength into the rising Liberal, or as it was then called Whig side, and made his name as a speaker in the Opposition. But, until he was an old man, fiery as his eloquence and conduct were, he was never a Radical, and showed an equal hostility to Orator Hunt and O'Connell, the Liberator. He naturally fell in with the moderate men of the Canning and Goderich stamp, and when George IV. died, lent all his force, and it was considerable, both in and out of Parliament, to the Reformers who followed Earl Grey. He gallantly fought for the much-contested Reform Bill, and generally aided the Whigs in their strenuous and exciting combat with the old rotten-boroughmongering and preservation of general abuses party. But there was a spice of contradiction in him always, and when they had won the day, he deserted his early friends, and sidled into Opposition. Nominally he parted on the Irish question of that day—a church question—but we can well believe that his Tory instincts and love of opposition whirled him over to the other side. A new Tory party, calling itself Conservative, had sprung up, and Peel, ostracised in 1828, had been called forth to lead it. From that moment he used his debating power and his interest on the Conservative side, and Peel, Wellington, Graham, Stanley, Aberdeen, and Goulburn, gradually worked up the party which, after several failures, attained to power in 1841. With Peel, for three years, he worked pretty well as Secretary for the Colonies; but distrust of Peel found vent even as early as 1841, and there was not wanting a section of the party who shouted the war-cry, "Stanley shall lead us." Not having a progressive mind, readily opening to new convictions, he, with the Duke of Buckingham, distrusted the tentative free trade measures initiated by Peel, soon after that statesman was firmly seated in office. Although he did not quit the Ministry then, his discontent was well known, and a famous wit and journalist said that Peel kept him for rare uses as a chemist keeps some powerful spirit in a well-stoppered bottle.

In 1845, however, Mr. Stanley,—and the movement was considered a mark of distrust—accepted as a peerage, as Baron Stanley, and quitting the scene of his most brilliant labours, he took his seat among the Conservatives of the House of Lords. He still held his seat in the Cabinet and his post at the Colonial Office; but when the crisis came, and Sir Robert Peel declared against the Corn Laws, Lord Stanley abandoned him, and fell naturally into his place as the champion of Protection in the Upper House. His affection for reform of any kind seems to have been sated in 1833, and, except under a very curious pressure, he ever after was in opposition to the political progress of the nation. The conversion of Peel gave Stanley the Tory leadership, which, perhaps, he coveted, although of this he soon grew tired. The strange conjuncture also brought him a new ally, destined to become his ablest supporter, Mr. Disraeli, who then, under the patronage of Lord George Bentinck, took a decided position in the ranks of the Conservative party; a long term of wandering in the deserts of opposition was brought to an end by a quarrel between Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell; the Whig reign of nearly six years—a reign without distinction—came to an abrupt close in the beginning of 1852, and Lord Derby, pretty well tired of his post, even at this time, consented to form a Ministry with a minority of followers. The Peelites, with few exceptions, still held aloof from Lord Derby's leadership, and were driven further away by the selection of Mr. Disraeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer. In a few months, the result of a general election, and a reconciliation in the Liberal ranks, drove Mr. Disraeli and his leader from power, and the Peelites and Whigs formed the great Ministry of 1853. Two years of power destroyed that combination. It was not broken down by the efforts of Lord Derby and the Opposition, but by the dissensions which raged in the coalition camp. Mr. Disrael kept up his reputation as an adroit, and seldom wise party leader, by party motions which served no purpose except that of arraying his followers in division lists. Gradually, however, the guidance of the Conservatives fell into the hands of the Lieutenant, Lord Derby, and many sensible Conservatives, were not hostile to the Reform Bill of 1866, but as soon as it was seen that Mr. Lowe could lead a recalcitrant section, sufficiently strong to defeat the Bill, party instincts obtained the ascendant, and the Conservatives fought for place, power, and patronage. The upshot was the rejection of the moderate measure of 1866, and the shameful proceedings of 1867 which ended in the "leap in the dark." We believe that Lord Derby was so thoroughly tired of political life that he would not have taken office as Premier had it been possible to give the post to his son. But once in he determined not to be beaten—his object was, cost what it might, to "dish the Whigs," and in dishing them, he dished his own party. He kept office no longer than the time decently required to secure the Premiership for Mr. Disraeli, who, all along, had kept the lead. The rest is fresh in every one's mind.

Lord Derby's name will live as a brilliant orator, an accomplished scholar and translator, but his political character, wanting firmness and principle, will not stand high in the pages of history. Those who record his triumphs will dwell on his youth, and use his later years to show how a man can fail who is defective in steadiness of purpose and high aims. His genius was to oppose, and, left to himself, he would never have sanctioned Household Suffrage. But, politics apart, he was a noble English gentleman, and as Peel said of Palmerston, we may say of Derby, "we are all proud of him."

THE number of candidates for the next entrance examination of the Calcutta University is 1,730, or 4 less than last year.

On dit (says the "Madras Athenæum") that the collectorate of North Arcot is to be sacrificed to the deficit, and that the district is to be divided between those of Salem and Madras.

ACCORDING to the "Madras Mail," the G. I. P. extension from Sholapore to Goolburgah will be opened about the 15th January next, and the Madras mails are not likely to be carried by the new route till the line is open.

THE "Friend" says—"Sir R. Temple landed at Bombay on Friday (5th), escaping the loss of his appointment by only a few hours." It was three days later that he arrived—not on the 5th but on the 8th. Has he thereby forfeited his appointment?

[illegible] munificent donation has been made to the future Allahabad University,—one from the Nawab of Rampore of Rs. 14,800, and the other from the Maharajah of Benares of Rs. 5,000. The Lieutenant-Governor returned a cordial acknowledgment to each of the donors.

A FRIEND of the "Pioneer's" accidentally jostled a native gentleman the other day on a railway platform. Before he could apologize, the cultivated patriot turned round, drew himself proudly up, and asked—"Is this your boasted English *jurisprudence*?" The simple fact, we are assured.

A PUNJAB paper, which had the following paragraph on the 9th instant, will have since found out that its reason to believe was not adequate:—"The telegraph a few days back announced that the 'Morning Star' was dead. We have reason to believe that this obituary notice refers to the race-horse 'Morning Star,' and not to Mr. Bright's organ."

THE Director-General of Post Offices, we learn from the "Indian Daily News," has suggested that the possession, by Post Office servants and others, of postage stamps which have been previously used, should be made an offence punishable by law. The Director-General has been informed that the subject will be taken into consideration when the Post Office Act next undergoes amendment.

ON Saturday we recorded the death of Colonel Robertson, Adjutant General of the Madras Army. We have since learned of the deaths of no less than three other officers in that presidency. Captain W.H. Newcome, of the 2nd Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, died at St. Thomas's Mount on the 6th inst. Lieut. F. W. Pace, of H. M.'s 45th Regiment (Sherwood Foresters), died in the Fort at Madras on the evening of the 7th. This officer had been sent in sick from Palaveram some time ago, but was rapidly recovering, and every hope was confidently entertained of his entire restoration to health. In fact, he was just going out for a drive with Dr. Frazer, of his regiment, when he was suddenly taken ill, and, after some convulsions, died in about a quarter of an hour. He is spoken of as a promising and popular young officer, and his death has cast a deep gloom over the gallant regiment to which he belonged. The third officer who has died was on the Retired List. We refer to Colonel Charles Wallace Young, C.B. He died at Palaveram on the 4th inst.

"WE see it surmised," writes the "Mofussilite," "that the Government of India will shortly have to open a loan in this country to furnish 'current ways' and means. Such reports are always rife in Calcutta when the Bank of Bengal's weekly statement represents the treasury balance at that institution as *nil*. But we should be sorry for Calcutta's own sake, and for that of the general commerce of the country, to be forced to think Government had any intention of borrowing money by 'loan' in India just now. Trade is at present dull, but before the season is much older all the money the banks have, will, it seems probable, be required to feed the export-trade. Money is wanted, and if it be found unlikely that the bank, aye or all three presidency banks, can supply it, in monthly sufficing driblets such as will not cause the price of mercantile accommodation to rise very appreciably, the next course for Government is to offer to the three great business communities, Government debentures for short periods bearing reasonably inducive interest, but not issued in a lump, but month by month as the money would be required. These debentures would be at once taken up, and by native capitalists whose money very seldom feeds the produce export market. The issues would therefore not interfere with the bank's rates of accommodation nor, consequently, with trade and commerce. These, however, are ultimate expedients. The true legitimate course for Government to pursue is to insist on the Secretary of State for India sending to this country a million or more of the unnecessarily large home cash balance."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

(BY TELEGRAPH TO ALEXANDRIA.)

DEATH OF LORD DERBY.

LONDON, 28TH OCTOBER.

THE Earl of Derby expired last night at Knowsley.

The Egyptian question is still unsettled, no arrangement having been come to on the reserved point.

Baron de Werther, at present Prussian Ambassador at Vienna, has been nominated to the same functions at Paris.

The "Fortschritt," or advanced Liberal party of the Prussian Reichstag, has announced its programme, in which it demands retrenchment of the military expenditure, also that Government should enter into negotiations with the other powers for a general disarmament. The Dalmatian insurgents surprised the fort of Stagnairo and killed the majority of the garrison. They also attacked Trinita and Gorazada, but were repulsed with loss. It is reported that the Rajahs Herzegovina are about to join the Dalmatians.

THE BENGAL PENSION FUND.

LONDON, 30TH OCTOBER.

IT has been decided to restore the pension of the Bengal Military Fund to the amounts paid prior to 1856.

Mr. Butler, the son of General Butler, has been appointed Consul General of British India.

Mr. George Peabody is seriously ill.

The Emperor of Austria has arrived at Constantinople.

SPAIN.

LONDON, 1ST NOVEMBER.

Latest advices from Constantinople state that the Porte has permitted Austrian troops to operate in Turkish territory, including Montenegro, against the Dalmatian insurgents.

Latest advices from Spain state that at the meeting of the members of the Cortes, 128 voted for and 52 against the Duke of Genoa. The success of the Canditature is doubtful.

The Emperor Napoleon has recovered from a slight attack of rheumatism.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—Marquis of Westminster, and General Robert Bartlett Coles, Colonel of the 65th Foot.

The steam launch Pauline, Captain Kirton, has traversed the Suez Canal throughout, and reports favourably on it. The minimum depth is 20 feet.

THE WRECK OF THE CARNATIC.

RECOVERY OF SPECIE.

By the P. and O. Co's mail steamer which arrived on Saturday, we have further particulars as to the efforts in raising the cargo of the Carnatic. The Sumatra stopped at the wreck, and Captain Grant, R. N., the special agent sent out by the Salvage Association, reported that during the previous week the divers had been frequently down to the wreck, and had recovered twenty-one boxes of specie. This was probably about a half of the quantity on board the Carnatic when wrecked, but unfortunately it is probably all that will be obtained. During the two days previous to the call by the Sumatra, northerly winds had set in at Shadwan and stopped any descents; and as these would likely continue for a month, Captain Grant feared he would have to stop the operations and proceed to Suez. In support of Captain Grant's opinion there is the fact that the Carnatic had some sharp breezes in the Red Sea; so that probably the diving at the wreck of the Carnatic has ere now been given up, and the expedition may by this time be at Suez. Another bag of mails had been recovered and was sent on to Bombay by the Sumatra, many of the letters being quite legible.

POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 22ND OCTOBER.

THERE seems to be some doubt as to the genuineness of Mr. Gladstone's alleged reply to the Limerick Amnesty memorial, for the *Times* this morning does not mention it in any way, and the other morning papers do not give the full text of what, if the communication really came from the Prime Minister, must be regarded as a very important political paper. The letter, whether genuine or not, is a very good one; and, if Mr. Gladstone did not write it, he ought to have written something like it. The gist of the Premier's supposed answer is that he has failed to discover any proof that those misguided men, the Fenian prisoners, had abandoned their designs against the public peace, and that this fact is the more important because it is known to the Government that the Fenian conspiracy is not extinct in the United Kingdom or America, while it is unhappily notorious that journals widely disseminated in Ireland continue to maintain a tone which must tend to engender discontent and disaffection, with the social and political dangers that necessarily follow. The letter winds up with this unequivocal expression of the opinion of Government:—"It is our decided conclusion that to advise the release of the prisoners would be contrary to our duty as guardians of the public security and peace." As the first Cabinet Council since the prorogation of Parliament is only summoned for the 26th inst., it appears strange that the Cabinet should have already determined not to release the prisoners. But Mr. Gladstone may, of course, have consulted his colleagues by letter; and it is not likely that there can be two opinions among the members of the Government with regard to the impolicy of granting what we are now told is the only concession that can satisfy the Irish people. The meeting held during the last two or three weeks in various parts of Ireland, and the harangues of the principal orators, have placed beyond all question the melancholy fact that there is a considerable section of the Irish people which absolutely loathes the connexion with England, and cares almost nothing about either the Church or the land, having only one object at heart, the dismemberment of the United Kingdom. Now, the party which gave Mr. Gladstone his majority in Parliament deliberately destroyed the Protestant Establishment in Ireland last session, and is prepared to pass a moderate Land Bill next session, in order to maintain the integrity of the Empire; and, for the very reason that it has shown its willingness to make great concessions in order to remove the last vestige of Protestant ascendancy in the sister kingdom, and to let every Irishman feel that he enjoys as many rights and privileges as Englishman themselves lay claim to, the present Ministry is especially bound to mark with a firm hand the boundary between reform and revolution, and to put down sternly every attempt to interpret liberal principles as favourable to mob law and social anarchy. The more intelligent of the Irish Nationalists have been won over by the conciliatory policy of Mr. Gladstone's Government; and The O'Donoghue has shown unusual courage in denouncing "heartless spouters of sedition," like Mr. G. H. Moore, and telling his countrymen that they may have faith in the wisdom and clemency of an English Minister. But it is undeniable that never, since Fenianism grew into being, has there been such a public manifestation of sympathy with it as was given by the meeting at Dublin the other day; and it is significant that the Roman Catholic clergy who stood aloof from and repudiated the Fenians a year or two ago, now march at the head of their flocks to demand the release of "the captives," and make violent speeches encouraging the people to look for help elsewhere than to England. It was time that the Government should come forward, and give an assurance to to the well-disposed inhabitants of Ireland that these menaces will be disregarded, and that its first duty will be to maintain at any cost peace and order throughout the United Kingdom. It is in the nature of such an agitation to well from day to day, and attract within its influence all who have no strong political convictions of their own; and as the hesitation of the Ministry in proclaiming its intentions was used as an excuse for persuading weak and well-meaning Irishmen that they would be strengthening the hands of those members in the Cabinet who wished to release the prisoners if they attended the amnesty meeting, so it is to be hoped that, now the resolution of Government is clearly made known, Mr. G. H. Moore and his colleagues will soon be left without the support of respectable citizens. (Since this paragraph was written, I have seen the *Pall Mall Gazette* of this evening, which gives Mr. Gladstone's letter in full. The Premier's language is as firm and clear as the summary led one to expect, and the letter will give very general satisfaction.)

We are threatened with a meeting in Hyde Park on Sunday by the English and Irish to a reduction in the original cost as being indispensable to profit, and indicating that this reduction is not only necessary but quite feasible. But then the supporters of the existing system assert that the permanent way must be of unusual solidity and strength to stand the wear and tear of the enormously heavy trains that constantly pass over it. To this it may be replied that the traffic weight may be almost infinitely reduced so as to save expense not only in working but in construction; and some most interesting experiments have been made to show this. It should be stated that the most experienced engineers are agreed as to the huge waste in traction power which occurs on all English railways. A passenger and his luggage weigh perhaps two hundred weight actually, while to the railway company he weighs at least ten times as much; that is, the rolling-stock which has to be set in motion to convey him multiplies his weight tenfold, so that for each single passenger a ton has to be hauled along. Other engineers make the weight even greater, one of them declaring that for every ton of passengers the engine has to draw 33 tons of load Looking to the scale on which English rolling-stock is built, and to the large amount of unoccupied space in every train, this proportion is perhaps not extravagant. Mr. Fairlie, an engineer here, proposes to go to the root of the evil by a very simple process. He constructs a carriage with a peculiar arrangement of the wheels, which has been in use in England for several years in a rude fashion, and which is also in use in the United States—the plan called the "bogie" system. I need not go into minute particulars, but in practice the plan is not dissimilar to what is employed in an ordinary four-wheeled carriage on an ordinary road. Instead of carriages, in themselves rigid, and linked with buffers between each to permit the rounding of curves on the railway, Mr. Fairlie makes a carriage the wheels of which turn horizontally independent of the carriage itself and bite the rails closely. The effect is twofold; it dispenses altogether with the necessity of the railway following a straight line, and it avoids the unwieldy plan of a large number of distinct carriages coupled together, and so wasting space, material, time, and force. A model carriage on Mr. Fairlie's principle is now exhibited at Hatcham near New Cross, at work in a cabbage garden, and the results are astonishing. It is an engine and carriage continued, capable of carrying 66 passengers, and weighing when loaded 18½ tons. It resembles any other railway carriage in its division into compartments, seven in number, with a guard's van, and the weight per wheel is about 2½ tons as compared with 6, 7, or 8 tons per driving wheel in the ordinary carriages. The carriage travels in the cabbage garden at the rate of 20 miles an hour, turning almost as if on a turn-table, passing round curves of 50 feet radius. I need not say that Mr. Fairlie claims that it can do what the Fell system secures on the Mont Cenis railway without requiring a third rail in the centre to give an artificial adhesion. The prospects opened up by such an invention are almost boundless. Do away with the necessity of attending to carves and we can dispense with the immense majority of those costly viaducts, cuttings and tunnels that have made our system of railway construction so expens

THE REDUCTIONS IN THE POLICE.

The *Pioneer* has some significant remarks on this subject—all the more significant because they appear in the paper that has most warmly supported the Viceroy, and Mr. Strachey, or rather Mr. Strachey and the Viceroy, in their retrenchments :—

A correspondent inquires the ground of our belief, that the notification regarding the reductions in the Police Force, announced as to take effect from the 31st March, will be withdrawn or considerably modified. We believe this—(1) because the saving will be so small, certainly not more than six lakhs ; (2) because the odium excited will be so great ; and (3) because the expedient proposed to mitigate the hardship is quite impossible of application. Who can suppose it possible that appointments can be found for the 122 displaced officers, or a tithe of them, before next April Fool's Day ? And even were vacancies to occur with hitherto unheard of rapidity in every department, are the displaced officers to be held qualified to fill them on the mere ground of having been superfluous in the police ? The notion is absurd. A small proportion, consisting of the specially qualified, those whose proximity to promotion makes their case one of especial grievance, or those of unusually strong interest, may doubtless obtain other State service ; but if the order be maintained, the bulk of the reduced may as well at once abandon all hope of this form of compensation. A less delusive though small consolation would be found in the grant of a *bonus* of (say) a month's pay for every year of service to those for whom no other suitable appointment could be found. Of course this *bonus* would still further cut into the small economy which is all the total measure can effect. But this expense would be insignificant compared with the cost to the State which would be entailed by pitchforking a host of ex-police officers into all kinds of new and incongruous service. Nothing is so costly as inefficiency. Why, it is from inefficiency —from able men assuming duties which they were unable to perform—that the deficit, and this very reduction of the Police Force, which is one of its consequences, themselves proceed.

BOMBAY.

Mr. T. B. Curtis, of the Educational Department, who is now on leave to England, is, we understand, expected here next month.

Rajah of Edur.—We understand that Government have appointed Mr. Nugindas, first assistant master of the Surat Training School, to be tutor to the young Rajah of Edur.

The Steamer Mahtaban, Captain Hibbert, from Cochin, arrived yesterday with the following passengers :—Mr. Butcher, Lieutenant Bally, Mr. Harrison, Ramkrishna Gopall, and 93 deck passengers.

Government Survey Department.—On Friday about a hundred natives, belonging to the Government Survey Department, arrived here from Poona for the purpose of proceeding to Kattyawar.

The Edwin Fox.—The enquiry at Madras with reference to the stranding of the ship Edwin Fox has resulted only in a caution to Captain Black to be more careful when standing in for the land on future similar occasions.

Disorderly Behaviour.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, C. Clancey, an European, was sentenced by Mr. Connon to pay a fine of Rs. 20, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment, for being drunk and disorderly at Colaba on Friday last.

Alimony.—The Chief Magistrate on Saturday sentenced a Parsee named Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee to a month's imprisonment, for neglecting to pay his wife Navozbaee a monthly allowance of fifteen rupees now overdue for the month of October last, for her maintenance.

Assaulting a Ship Mate.—Thomas Nagle and six other seamen of the ship Riding were, on Saturday, charged before Mr. Connon with assaulting Mr. Griffiths, the mate of the ship. The first four defendants were sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment in the House of Correction, and the rest to undergo a similar term of imprisonment in the County Jail.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, during the past week, has placed in the hands of the Very Rev. the Pro-Vicar, a cheque for the sum of Rs. 5,000 for the Cowasjee Jehangier Tower Fund, and Government promissory notes to the value of Rs. 2,500 for a scholarship in St. Xavier's College, open to native Christians.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

The s. s. General Havelock, Captain Robinson, sailed on Saturday last for the Malabar Coast with the following passengers :—For Ratnagherry—Mrs. and Miss C. Joynt. For Vingorla—Captain Trennant, H. M.'s 108th Regiment. For Calicut—Mr. Dossabhoy, Miss Bennett, and Mr. Lee Warner. For Cannanore —Mr. F. W. Going, Veterinary Surgeon D Brigade Royal Artillery, and 27 deck passengers.

Belgaum Collectorate.—From the weather report of the Belgaum collectorate, for the fortnight ending 31st October, we see that there was a general fall of rain throughout the district, with the exception of Chikodee, where the fall was but partial. The rain proved highly beneficial to the withering khureef crops and to the sowing of the rubbee crops. The rice harvest had commenced. The state of public health was good, with the exception of Beedee, where fever continued.

We are truly glad that the Bombay Government have interfered to check the tyranny and cruelty of our neighbour the Hubshee.—*Bombay Guardian.*

The *Friend of India* would abolish the Legislative Council of Bombay, because of the strong language used by the Honourable Mr. Tucker and H. E. the Governor. On this principle some other legislative bodies would be swept away.—*Ibid.*

With every batch of Australian horses landed in India, there is landed a batch of horse-keepers, who, finding no openings, go to the Strangers' Home or swell the loafer class. This evil cries aloud for remedy. The *Bombay Gazette* says that the shippers should be bound to take the men back. They are more wanted in Australia than here, and will be far better off there than here.—*Ibid.*

A rather curious suit before the Assistant Judge at Tanna will be finally disposed of on the 25th current. It has been instituted against Lieutenant-Colonel Houghton, Executive Engineer, Nassick, by an ex-accountant of the Public Works Department, for the recovery of nominal damages under certain sections of the Penal Code bearing on defamation. The particulars of the case are briefly these. Lieutenant-Colonel Houghton, it would appear, made groundless reports, reflecting on the character of the ex-accountant, to the Comptroller of the Public Works Accounts ; on the strength of those reports the ex-accountant was discharged.—*Mitrodaya.*

The Steamer Hobart steamer Ganga, which sailed for Aden and Suez on Monday last, was under orders to proceed direct to Liverpool, if the state of the Suez Canal would allow her to pass through.—*Catholic Examiner.*

Addition to the Poona Portrait Gallery.—Mr. Theodore Jensen has added to the Portrait Gallery of the Chieftains and Sirdars of the Deccan, the portraits of the late Khan Bahadoor Pestonjee Sorabjee, our respected citizen, and that of his son, the present Khan Bahadoor Puddumjee Pestonjee, both of which we hear are excellent likenesses, and done in Mr. Jensen's best style.—*Poona Observer*, Nov. 13.

The train has again kept pace with the telegraph between Bombay and Calcutta. Reuter's Alexandrian telegram, dated "London, 14th October," reached Seramopore in the *Bombay Gazette* of 1st November, some hours before the arrival of the Calcutta morning papers of the 5th, in which it appeared for the first time. At this rate Mr. Reuter will find a difficulty in competing with the railway, when the break in the Great Indian Peninsula line is completed.—*Friend of India.*

Captain Gillespie left Kurrachee yesterday, it is said, to take up his appointment of Deputy Collector of Selwan.—*Sindian*, Nov. 10.

It is whispered in official circles that Mr. S. H. Phillpotts, Acting Senior Assistant Judge of Sholapore, will shortly be appointed Judge and Session Judge of Shikarpoor ; and that Mr. Foxton, now acting in that capacity, will succeed Major Dunsterville as Collector of Shikarpoor, on the departure of the latter officer to Kurrachee.—*Ibid.*

Our orient pestilence—the locusts—which have infested our neighbourhood for some time past, and devastated all our gardens, and growing agricultural plants, are still hovering around our town, and we regret to state that all vegetable produce has become not only scarce, but enhanced so much in price as to deprive the native community of nearly the means of sustaining life. Yesterday they returned from an easterly direction and have passed away northerly, but still doing immense damage to all our growing crops. Our information from all parts of the province is to the effect that these pests are destroying the young crops wherever they alight.—*Ibid.*

The High Court, North-Western Provinces, have determined that it is not necessary for attorneys of the Court to be sworn in, as at Calcutta. They will be simply admitted and enrolled.—*Pioneer.*

Fat and Lazy Mahomedans have been having a sad time of it in Kutch. To the delight of the Hindoos the Rajah published an order forbidding Mahomedans to ride. Since Mrs. Squeers was in power, such a mean piece of tyranny has not been before the public.—*Ibid.*

"Mr. Strachey," says the *Indian Daily News*, "has been remorselessly scalping the several departments." On the contrary Mr. Strachey (or whoever it is), to the discontent of many, does not operate on the *heads* of the departments, but rather, as old Ben Johnson said of the schoolmaster, "sweeps a meagre pittance from their tails."—*Pioneer.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India arrived at Calcutta last night (Nov. 9). Lord Mayo will have to deal with two bills passed by the local Legislatures of Bengal and Bombay, which are now awaiting his sanction. These bills have been passed by the local legislatures contrary to the expressed wishes and recorded petitions of the parties whose interests will be affected. They are at variance with the soundest principles of political economy, and amount to a most injurious and uncalled for interference with the operations of Free Trade. We allude to the Tea Labour Bill passed by the Bengal Legislative Council and the Cotton Frauds' Bill passed by the Legislative Council of Bombay. . . . Both of the bills under notice violate a great principle of trade, and are declared by the parties interested to the uncalled for and unnecessary. Can the Viceroy hesitate for a moment in his decision on the subject ? We believe and at least hope not.—*Englishman*, Nov. 10.

Amongst the passengers to England who assembled yesterday morning (Nov. 9) on the deck of the outgoing steamer Surat was Mr. A. F. Hewett, whose resignation of the office of manager of the National Bank of India Limited, [at Calcutta] has been received by the public with so much surprise and regret. Mr. Hewett's management of the Calcutta branch of the bank, by far the most important of its branches, has been so successful and so popular, that his resignation has given rise to a variety of more or less unfounded rumours, the circulation of which no one would regret more than himself. His loss will be felt in general banking circles as well as in the bank, but it is to be hoped that it will be but temporary. If all we hear be true as to the reasons which induced Mr. Hewett to take so extreme a course as the throwing up of his appointment the matter is one which reflects to his credit, and which is easily susceptible of explanation and arrangement. We have referred to the departure of Mr. Hewett thus pointedly because of the many expressions of regret at his resignation and of surprise at an event which was so totally unexpected.—*Englishman*, Nov. 10.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following additional passengers sailed on Saturday by the P. & O. Company's steamer Nubia for Aden and Suez :—

For Suez—Mr. Burns.
For Southampton—Mrs. Lewis and infant.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 14th, 5 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao ; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semavah ; and the Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates, from Great Britain, via Turkey, 7th Nov., 1-45 P.M. ; via Russia, Service, 12th Nov., 4-16 P.M Private, 4th Nov., 7-10 P.M.

THE DACOITY PROSECUTIONS.

At the Fort Police Court on Saturday afternoon, the Chief Magistrate resumed the hearing of the charges against the alleged dacoits. Mr. Hearn, public prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, and Dr. Barton defended the Marwaree pawnbrokers. There was some discussion on a point raised by Dr. Barton as to whether the Magistrate might not dispose of the case summarily. Ahmedally Chotally, subedar of police in the Detective branch, was examined at length, after which the case was again adjourned for further enquiry.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The steamer Bombay, which arrived here on Friday, brought 2 officers and 33 invalids and time-expired men of the 108th Foot and C Battery of the 18th Brigade of Royal Artillery. They disembarked on the following morning and were sent to Poona to join the General Depôt.

The A Battery of the 14th Brigade Royal Artillery and details of the same brigade left Bangalore on the 3rd and arrived here by the Bombay on Friday. They were to be transhipped this morning to the troopship Euphrates which sails to-morrow. The head-quarters and D Battery of the 14th Brigade were to leave Ahmedabad on the 13th and arrive in Bombay last night. The other batteries of the 14th Brigade will reach Bombay to-night and embark on board the Euphrates for Suez to-morrow morning.

The s. s. Lord Elphinstone arrived from Kurrachee yesterday with some troops.

THE ELPHINSTONE BARGAIN.

We append some severe remarks of *Native Opinion* which we believe the facts fully justify. The delay in closing the Elphinstone bargain is quite unaccountable, and we can only imagine that there is a perfect ignorance on the part of those responsible for it, of the extent to which the money market is suffering in consequence. Hitherto there have been no comments made on the delay, as it was thought negotiations might thereby be impeded, but that reason exists no longer, as it is understood even the legal formalities of the contract are past. Can Col. Kennedy, as secretary in the department that has to deal with the matter, do nothing to bring things to a settlement ?

Native Opinion says—"We trust Government will betimes take measures to stop the mischief which their procrastinating policy in the matter of the expected purchase of the Elphinstone Company's property has been working of late. It will be recollected that so far back as July last Government had made overtures to the company to purchase its property, and on the faith of the transaction being ultimately carried out, the local shareholders gave in their adhesion to the negotiations being proceeded with—without in any way hampering the directors with any impracticable conditions. The matter has been pending ever since without those concerned being in any way made aware as to what progress has been made towards completion of the bargain. Such being the case the market has been a prey to speculators who get up every sort of report from time to time, accounting for the delay in their own individual interests. The consequence is that the poor shareholders are victimised and the stock of the Company is subjected to heavy fluctuations from week to week and day to day. It behoves Government under the circumstances to step forward and stay the mischief by an authoritative statement as to how the matter really is. We know to our sad cost what the island has gone through by a similar policy of reticence in such matters on the part of Sir Bartle Frere's administration, and it would be a pity if such dearly-bought experience is thrown away on those whose duty it is to watch the signs of the times."

THE LOCUSTS.

THEIR ECONOMY IN THE UNIVERSE.

Starvation drives these insects to seek their food at a distance ; with them it is a matter of life and death, and nothing can repel or keep them off from trees or growing crops. Their enormous voracity forbids them to remain stationary, also their extraordinary number compels them to move on. But that which contributes most to drive them from place to place and finally pushes them into the sea is the current of the air, or rather wind which they must obey even unto their own death.

In this as in many other cases ignorant people are wont to grumble against Providence, or perhaps to consider any visitation of this kind as a punishment from heaven. Of course it is, but it is a chastisement very easily explainable. Locusts breed only where the land is left uncultivated, and devastations by them never take place in countries entirely civilised ; for the simple reason because there is no room for them to breed in, namely, uncultivated plains. The same as the case with famine, which every now and then decimates the population when the rainy season happens to irrigate a district less abundantly than usual. Italy which provides a large portion of Europe with rice, and the climate of which is analogue to that of India, never dreads famine, simply because the people and the governments have for centuries paid great attention to irrigation ; they have canalised the whole country, and by means of artificial water-courses, leading the wholesome fluid from the rivers into the country and branching out in all directions, they have succeeded in making the cultivation of the land nearly independent of rain. Here we have again the reason before our own door.—*Native Opinion.*

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.

On Friday an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company was held at the offices of the secretaries and treasurers, Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co.—Mr. J. S. Hurrell in the chair—for the purpose of rescinding a special resolution passed at the meeting of shareholders held on the 1st October and confirmed by another meeting held on the 20th ultimo. The resolution referred to was to the effect that the liquidators of the company should be authorised to transfer the lands and other property of the company to a new company, and to receive in compensation 2,000 fully paid up shares of the new company of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each.

This resolution having been rescinded,

The Chairman then said that after the last meeting was held a deputation of some of the largest shareholders in the company waited upon the directors, and proposed that the capital of the new company should consist of 1,750 shares of Rs. 2,000 each fully paid up, representing at the same time that it would be more advantageous to the company than if 2,000 shares were issued, as it would make the shares of the company stand better in the market and at the same time secure all the advantages that were desired. The directors were of opinion that this recommendation should be carried out, as it was not thought likely that the company would require further capital at present. No doubt it would be competent for them to increase the capital should it be found necessary to do so, and at present there was a large sum in hand sufficient for carrying out the scheme for the improvement of the company's property, which the directors proposed to give effect to at some future day. With these remarks he begged to propose that the resolution confirmed at the last meeting be rescinded.

Mr. Tappidas Varzdas seconded the motion.

Mr. Chubildas Purmanandas said he thought the number of the shares should be reduced to 1,750.

Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee said he would move as an amendment that the resolution confirmed at the last meeting stand, so that the number of the shares should remain at 2,000. Before he stated what he had to say on this he wished to know the views of the directors on this point, namely, in what respect would it be beneficial to the company to reduce the number of the shares to 1,750. How was it, he asked, that the views of the chairman had altered so suddenly ? The chairman had been for keeping up the number at 2,000, and at the last meeting had opposed Mr. Cleveland, and he wished to hear the chairman's reasons for saying that the change in the number of the shares would be beneficial for the shareholders. The board of directors was appointed to watch over the interest of the shareholders, not for the benefit of speculators.

Mr. J. Ranken said that on behalf of the chairman and his brother directors he might state that they considered that the reduction in the number of shares would be beneficial in this respect—that the company having a very large sum of money in hand, further funds were not at present required. It was immaterial whether the number of shares was 2,000 or 1,750, since there was a provision in the memorandum and articles of association whereby the capital could, if it was considered necessary, be increased. With the funds which the company now had in hand it was not necessary that there should be more than 1,750 shares.

Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee asked if the directors meant to assist speculators.

The Chairman then rose to speak, but Mr. Hormusjee persisted in speaking, though he was told he could not make more than one speech on the same motion.

The Chairman said that he would reply to Mr. Hormusjee's assertions. In the first place Mr. Hormusjee had thought proper to assume that he was in favour of this resolution, and wished there should be 1,750 instead of 2,000 shares ; whereas Mr. Hormusjee had never heard him express an opinion either one way or the other ; the question was not one for him (the chairman) but for the shareholders to decide. As to the insinuation about his being a speculator, that did not apply to him, and he did not think it could be said that he was engaged in speculation, or that he had any interest in speculators, for he regarded them as the wreckers of public companies. (Applause.) But this was not the question really before the meeting ; the director asked whether the new company should be formed with 1,750 or 2,000 new shares ? For the board and himself, he might say that they did not much care which the number was, but the shareholders had heard what the opinion of the directors was. That was the state of things under which the meeting had been called together, but if the directors had desired to carry out the scheme for a company with a reduced number of shares, it was fully in their power to have formed the company with 1,750 shares, to have then convened a meeting, and have come there prepared with the articles of association and backed by such a majority of votes as would have compelled the shareholders to agree to what was proposed. But the directors had no desire to adopt such a course as that ; and they had called this meeting and enabled the shareholders to come there and discuss the matter and decide for themselves. Yet in the face of all this, a shareholder now thought proper to get up and make a sweeping charge against the directors, declaring in effect that they were speculators who wished to make money for themselves out of the transaction. Now that was what Mr. Hormusjee really meant to imply, but he said it was simply untrue.

Mr. Hormusjee—No, sir, these are your words—your views of what I said.

The Chairman said Mr. Hormusjee had said so, though he had no right to make such charges. (Hear, hear.) All the actions of the present board of directors had been open ; they had done all they could in the interests of the company ; they had laid everything before the shareholders ; and had brought the concern from being a rotten company, into a sound one, making the shareholders' property a really valuable one. (Applause.) After these explanations he would put the amendment—which had been seconded by a gentleman who, he thought, would much rather not have seconded it—(laughter)—and he thought Mr. Hormusjee himself would prefer not to have moved it.

Only four shareholderss voted for the amendment, and the original motion was carried without a dissentient.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Dayal Ruttonsey, it was then resolved unanimously that the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

Mr. Ranken proposed that Mr. James Dickson and Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandee should be appointed liquidators of the company, at a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 each.

Mr. Damodhur Tappidas seconded the motion, which, was unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Chubildas Purmanundas, seconded by Mr. Motiram Bhugoobhoy, it was further resolved that the liquidators be authorised to exercise all the powers given by section 174 of Act X. of 1866.

The Chairman then proposed that the liquidators be authorised to transfer and sell the property of the company to the new Mazagon Land Company, receiving in compensation for such transfer and sale 1,750 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each.

Mr. Hormusjee said he wished to say that this reducing the shares by 250 would be for the benefit of speculators in the bazaar, but not for the benefit of the company. These speculators would sell off their shares rapidly at from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 each, and poor unfortunate people would get hold of them.

The Chairman—Poor unfortunate fools you might have said. I should say any man who gave Rs. 1,500 for a share in this company at the present time would be a fool. "But fools and their money are soon parted." We have no desire to take advantage of the public in that way and sell our shares at an unduly increased price.

The resolution was then passed.

After a short conversation regarding the articles of association, the proceedings terminated by a vote of thanks being passed to the chairman.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 25th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th Oct., and 1st and 2nd Nov.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st Oct., and 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Nov.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 13th to 8 P.M. of the 14th November is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 3	0 1
,, Calcutta	1 47	0 30
,, Madras ... .one message in	3	55

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Manuel DeSouza, pensioner, from Compta.
For Merwanjee Heerajee, from Jowrah.
For Kursondass, Homajee Street, from London.
For Amertheen, Minty Bazar, from Bangalore.
For Cowasjee Chatharbujeedass, care of Baloojee Teroo, from Madras.
For Conoopertha Candry Hadjee Mandivie, from Cannanore.
For Vepanjee Hartany, from Calicut.
For Dulsookram Hookumchund, from Calcutta.
For E. Pout, from Calcutta.
For Nuntin, from Hongkong.

THE PARSEES.

(*Native Opinion.*)

We hear of doings among the Parsees now-a-days, the bare probability of which could hardly have been dreamt of by a Parsee of the past generation. Laxity in the lower strata of Parsee life is more than over on the increase. Hardly a month passes by but something humiliating and astounding to their friends is brought to light. Scandals crop up among them with the rapidity of the prophet's gourd, showing whitherward they are drifting with all their so called reform and progress. It is hardly gone a week since we heard of a very shocking case of Parsee morality in our neighbourhood. Taverns and drinking houses are, it appears, the principal haunts, not to say the very hot-beds, of these throice evil deeds. We can therefore easily imagine how dangerous these accessories of immorality are in well regulated Parsee neighbourhoods. Some thing, then, must needs be done to root them out with an unsparing hand from respectable Parsee localities. The pure moral atmosphere of the locality is tainted with the poisonous stench of more liquor shops and gin-houses than one. It is of course a vain wish to see these spirit shops spirited away altogether ; but if they are a necessary evil which society must needs put up with, why not at least remove them to a more congenial atmosphere ?

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill.)

A QUESTION OF LAW.

Lukmidass Tricumdass and Eduljee Hormusjee vs. Mahaboo Begum.

Mr. Dhirajlal Mathooradas and Mr. Nanabhai Haridas for the special appellant, and Mr. Shantaram Narayen for the special respondent.

This was a special appeal from a decision of the District Court of Tanna. The High Court, on a consideration of the case on the 21st September last, gave the following judgment :—In this case the plaintiff seeks to recover certain property which was sold in execution of a decree against the estate of Nawab Mohideen passed by a court of competent jurisdiction. It is not disputed that the property sold was part of the estate of the Nawab, and it is not suggested that the purchaser did not purchase *bona fide*. But the plaintiff contends that the property was irregularly attached, and that the decree, under which it was sold, is not binding upon the plaintiff as heir of the Nawab, because the Nawab's widow, who represented the Nawab in the arbitration on which the decree was founded, was not his legal representative. We think it unnecessary to come to a decision on either of these points. Even if both these points were established, we think that the sale to the defendant Eduljee, a *bona fide* purchaser in open court, must still hold good. An auction purchaser is not bound to enquire into the circumstances of the suit or the validity of the decree, or the irregularity of the proceedings in execution. He has only to satisfy himself that the property really belongs to the person, whose right, title, and interest the court offers for sale. The certificate given by a competent court, under section 259 of Act VIII. of 1859, is to be taken and deemed in all cases to be a valid transfer of the right, title, and interest which it purports to transfer. The decree may be afterwards reversed, but the validity of the sale will not be affected (7 Weekly Reporter, 312 ; 1 Beng. Law Reports, 56.) In the present case, it may be that Lukhmidas ought not to have obtained a decree against the estate of the deceased Nawab, but the sale of the Nawab's estate under the decree to a *bona fide* purchase is none the less valid. On these grounds, we reverse the decree of the lower Appellate Court, and confirm that of the Moonsiff, with costs on the plaintiff throughout.

THE LAW OF LIBEL IN INDIA.

In reference to a memorial addressed by the editor of the *Indian Daily News* at Calcutta to the Viceroy in Council, the following reply has been received :—

From E. C. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to James Wilson, Esq., Editor of the *Indian Daily News*, No. 1550, dated Simla, the 15th October, 1869.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial dated the 18th ultimo, to the address of His Excellency the Viceroy, representing that the present state of the law subjects you, in the discharge of your duties as the editor of a newspaper, to serious practical penalties, inasmuch as it affords no protection from the actual or threatened institution of legal proceeding on frivolous grounds, and praying that the law relating to libel and defamation "may be so defined and expressed, and, if need be, so modified, as to permit the *bona fide* discharge of an important duty without penal consequences." You further submit certain communications alleging abuses, forwarded by you, and request that Government will institute inquiries regarding them.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that you do not say whether it is in the criminal or civil law affecting libel that you desire alteration. The former is regulated by the Penal Code, and was passed in its present shape after very careful deliberation and discussion extending over many years. Nor has anything since occurred, which, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, proves that this portion of the law requires amendment, and there is at present no intention of re-considering it. As regards civil liability for libel, an alteration of the law would involve many considerations which the Governor-General in Council is not at present prepared to entertain. Neither, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, are the facts disclosed in your letter sufficient to show the necessity for any amendment.

3. The duties of an editor, no doubt, involve the exercise of peculiar caution and discretion, but His Excellency in Council believes that when a public abuse or seeming public abuse, is exposed, without any imputation of any improper motives, and after due enquiry as to the authority for the information, and when an editor confines himself to a dispassionate statement of the alleged facts brought to his notice, it would hardly be possible to enforce the penalties either of the civil or the criminal law against an editor so acting in good faith and after due enquiry.

4. With regard to the enclosures of your letter, I am directed to state that the facts of the case headed "Gross Injustice" are known to the Government of India, and materially differ from those given by your correspondent. It was shown beyond doubt that the medical subordinate to whom reference is made was really malingering, and that his conduct was otherwise such as to require his dismissal in ordering which the Governor-General in Concil acted in full concurrence with the medical authorities and with the local Government.

5. I am to add that the Governor-General in Council would be obliged by your laying the other cases before the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who will, no doubt, order proper enquiry to be made in each.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Madras Military Fund.—It is stated that the Military Fund is shortly to be placed under the charge of the Secretary of the Medical Fund.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 10.

Our Ghazeeabad letter mentions that Lady Mansfield, accompanied by Dr. Bradshaw, passed through that station by the 8-45 A.M. down train of the 5th instant, for Allahabad. Lady Mansfield, we believe, proceeds via Jubbulpore and Bombay to England.—*Mofussilite*, Nov. 9.

Colonel Anderson, the Officiating Inspector-General of Irrigation, reports very favourably of the working of a tool designed by Mr. Fouracres, Executive Engineer of the Workshop Division in the Soane Circle, for sinking masonry blocks or wells for the foundations of dams and bridges. A full, illustrated description of the ingenious contrivance is given in the present *North-West Gazette.*—*Pioneer.*

A Curious Death.—A Private named Thomas Carmichael, attached to the 26th Cameronians, came to an untimely end last Monday evening. It appears that the man went to bed at about 6 P.M., apparently in sound health, and was found dead in his bed at 10 P.M. The Garrison Surgeon, who made the *post mortem* examination, deposed that the man died from asphyxia, caused by the plugging of the air passages by small pieces of potatoes.—*Englishman*, Nov. 10.

On the return of Mr. V. H. Schalch to Calcutta—he is expected in a day or two—he will, we understand, resume charge of the office of Senior Member of the Board of Revenue. Mr. H. C. Campbell will in this case revert to his own appointment as Commissioner of the Presidency Division. His absence from the Board is not, however, likely to be of long duration. Mr. A. Money, C. S., we hear, contemplates taking furlough to England, and in this case Mr. Campbell would resume his officiating seat at the Board.—*Englishman*, Nov. 10.

Pundit Kashee Nath, of Agra, has translated a Persian work on manners and morals into Oordoo, on the ground that the study of the former language is falling into desuetude. Sir W. Muir endorses Mr. Kempson's opinion, that the work *Akhlaq-e-Koshi* is likely to be useful and popular in its new dress, but regrets the too frequent introduction of Persian phrases. Nevertheless he considers the translation on the whole excellent, and has awarded the accomplished author a khilaut of Rs. 500, which His Honor will himself bestow in public durbar at Agra.—*Pioneer.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF OCTOBER 22.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra, with the English mails of the 22nd ult., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning about seven o'clock. She left Suez at 2-25 P.M. on the 31st October, reached Aden at 0-5 A.M. on the 6th inst., and sailed thence at 10-50 A.M. the same day.

We append the

List of Passengers.

From Southampton—Major Vandergucht, Captain Johnston, Mrs. Merriman and infant, Mrs. Havelock and European servant, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Crumley and three children, Mr. G. Mrs. and the Misses (2) Yardley, Mrs. Peat, Miss Blake, Miss Muir, Miss Blessitt, Miss Brown, Miss Leckie, Miss Pengree, Miss Gavin, Miss. Smith, Messrs. C. Bogue, J. H. Todd, C. E. Gladstone, J. Walton, H. P. Hodgson, D. Lack, R. Sampson, W. Brooks, F. Fuidge, F. Gillars, and W. A. Taylor, and Mrs. Wicke's European servant.

From Marseilles—Col. Aitken, Major J. S. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Spry, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Loch, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Robertson, Mrs. and Miss Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Minnet, Mr. and Mrs. J. E Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Mayhew, Mr. and Mrs. Crossthwaite and infant, Mrs. A. Stirling and European servant, Mrs. W. Halsey, Mrs. L. Pereira, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Dickens, Mrs. Macnaughten, Mrs. Carse, Mrs. F. L. Brown, Mrs. Graham, Miss Kennett, Miss Selby, Messrs. S. Sillifant, M. D. Chalmers, J. M. Campbell, F. Baker, E. J. Sinkinson, W. E. Blyth, T. Chevalier, T. W. Ackworth, W. Pratt, G. P. Robinson—Birkenshaw, F. L. Charles, S. Harraden, McAusland, and T. Ellison.

From Suez—Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Messrs. A. Rogers, Hart Davies, A. E. Sharpley, and—Katterman ; Oolam Russoon, and Mahomed el Hadan.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Oct. 22.)

The Queen is still in Scotland ; but Her Majesty is to open Blackfriars-bridge and the Holborn Viaduct on November 6.

The Prince of Wales is to visit Scarborough in November.

The Spanish insurrection has been suppressed, not without bloodshed, and the Cortes have thanked the forces that remained faithful.

The Empress of the French has concluded her visit to Constantinople.

Prince Metternich, the Austrian Minister at Paris, has been seriously wounded in a duel with Count de Beaumont.

The death of the Earl of Derby is hourly expected.

The Government have refused to release the Fenian convicts.

Mr. Grant Duff has delivered a speech at Elgin on the material resources of India.

Colonel Allgood, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed chief constable of Northumberland.

Sir Eardley Culling Eardley has been charged at Guildhall with obtaining money under false pretences.

Mr. J. S. Mill has declined to be put in nomination for Tipperary by the Irish Tenant League.

Three lives have been lost by an explosion of the gunpowder works near Windermere.

Admiral Patey is appointed Governor of St. Helena.

The opposition to Dr. Temple's appointment to the see of Exeter continues.

Very heavy gales have occurred on the North and North-Eastern coasts, causing much damage and loss of life.

Marshal Bazaine has been appointed to the command of the French Imperial Guard.

A partial re-construction of the Italian Ministry has taken place.

The Bridgwater and Norwich Election Commissions have adjourned ; that of Beverley has resumed its sittings.

The new elections judges are Mellor, Byles, and Bramwell.

The National Reform Union has commenced the agitation of the Irish land question in England by public lectures.

Lieut.-Colonel Chambers has been appointed professor of Hindostanee at Oxford.

There are only two candidates for the representation of Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities—Mr. Smith and Mr. Gordon.

Considerable discussion is taking place in the press on the financial position of India.

A "Vigilance Association" has been formed in London for ensuring general supervision over the conduct of the metropolitan police.

The Indian Tramway Company have accepted the proposals of the Indian Government to construct a line from Conjeveram to Cuddalore.

There is very little demand for silver for the East.

M'Lachlan, the stockbroker, has been again remanded. The amount appropriated to his own use is alleged to be £24,000.

The charge preferred at the Marlborough-street Police-court against the directors of the Albert Assurance has been dismissed. Mr. Young and Mr. Price are appointed liquidators.

A company, of which Mr. Massey is chairman, is being formed to lay a submarine cable between Ceylon and Singapore, with the object of extensions hereafter to China, Australia, and the Dutch settlements.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :—

In Her Majesty's Indian Service : Surgeon G. N. Clarke, Bengal Medical Service—Surgeon H. Cooper, Bengal Retired List.

Miscellaneous : The Earl of Kingston—Mr. T. Jones, Q.C.—Lady E. Wells—The Right Hon. John Edward Walsh.

DISASTROUS SHIPWRECK AT THE BOSPHORUS.

(*Malta Times*, Oct. 21.)

We announced last week that a telegram from Constantinople had stated that the English steamer Capri bound from Odessa for England with wheat, foundered at the entrance of the Bosphorus on the morning of the 9th. We now regret to learn that the captain, chief officer, engineer, and fourteen men were lost ; seven were saved. The Turkish inhabitants of the coast exerted themselves in the most praiseworthy manner to save the crew.

THE BYRON MYSTERY.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

The doubts of those who hesitate to reject Mrs. Stowe's account of the reason that led to the separation of Lord and Lady Byron will be very much diminished by a perusal of "The Byron Mystery" in the new number of the *Quarterly Review*. For that article contains some hitherto unpublished letters from Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh, which could never have been written had Lady Byron at that time believed what she talked of later. And those letters were written at the date of the separation or immediately afterwards. In one of them Lady Byron assures "Augusta" that "I am 'truth itself' when I say that whatever the situation may be, there is no one whose society is dearer to me, or can contribute more to my happiness. These feelings will not change under any circumstances, and I should be grieved if you did not understand them. Should you hereafter condemn me I shall not love you less." In another letter, written the day after Lady Byron left London for Kirby Mallory, she says, "My dearest A., it is my great comfort that you are in Piccadilly ;" that is to say, with Lord Byron. A few days afterwards she again tells "Dearest A.," "You have been ever since I knew you my best comforter ;" and a later epistle thus concludes :—"Farewell! God bless you, from the bottom of my heart." It is impossible to imagine that Lady Byron could have written in this way to "Augusta," within a month of her separation from her husband, had the cause of that divorce been what Mrs. Stowe describes. That originally Lady Byron is responsible for the story nobody doubts ; she seems to have repeated it to various people at various times and with some variation of circumstance. What, then, is to be said at last ? Very much, we are afraid, what our been epigrammatic Reviewer has to say : "Lady Byron could at first account for her gifted husband's conduct on no hypothesis but insanity ; and now, by a sort of Nemesis, there is no other hypothesis on which the moralist can charitably account for hers." She thought and talked herself into a delusion.

A VERY STRANGE STORY.

A Florence newspaper, *L'Italie*, extracts from the "Annales de la Médecine et de la Chirurgie Etrangère" the following extraordinary history. The Italian paper, for reasons easily to be gathered, does not give implicit credence to this statement, nor lend it the editorial sanction :—

On the 18th of April, 1868, in the prison of Villarica (province of Minas Geraes), in Brazil, two men named Aveiro and Carines were executed at the same time. In Brazil executions take place with closed doors, in the interior of the prison. Dr. Lorenzo y Carmo, of Rio Janeiro, well known by savants for his remarkable works on electricity applied to physiology, his surgical skill, and his success in autoplastic operations, obtained permission to profit by this event in order to experiment on the power of electricity, and illustrate its analogy with some of the phenomena of life.

THE NEW INDIAN DEFICIT.

(Spectator, Oct. 23)

We wonder if the Duke of Argyll ever swears. Dignified and Presbyterian as he is, he must have felt grievously tempted towards that lawless method of securing mental relief when a few days since he received the "revised accounts" from the Indian Treasury. The blunders they reveal are just of the kind which would exasperate a financier trained in European traditions to the verge of frenzy, not being grave enough to make him fall back on the Christian virtues of patience and resignation, not dangerous enough to rouse him to fighting temper, yet serious enough to upset all his arrangements, throw out all his calculations, and make him look politically like a fool. It is not three months since the Duke received the compliments of the House of Lords on the very lucid and tolerably satisfactory exposition which he was able to make of the position of Indian finances, showing that there was a deficit of £1,500,000 or so last year, but this year there would be a complete equilibrium, if not some trifling surplus. Now, his first duty on the reassembling of Parliament will be to announce that his nice accurate budget was all wrong; that his equilibrium is a delusion; that he must immediately raise £3,000,000 more than he expected; that he has nothing particular, or, at all events, nothing very pleasing to show for the money; and that he does not know whether the new account is more trustworthy than the former one. If anything could add to the annoyance of such a situation, it would be the facts that a four-per-cent. loan was open in India; that it was filling very fairly; that it must now be kept open much longer; that in all probability better rates must be given—a proceeding intensely resented by the local money market, which is thereby fleeced of its little profits—and that for all this the Duke is no more responsible than the Great Seal. His part in the business is to remedy other people's blunders, and give up his own projects of improvement. The Anglo-Indians have only displayed once more, on a good big scale, the apparently incurable defect in their training, the total inability to do sums in compound addition, or to collect figures accurately enough to let people do them at home. They used to show it before 1813, when the Company was the greatest single trader in the world, and when its civilians used to ship silk home to be entered as trade receipts, and carried the cost of the silk to the debit of the revenue. They have shown it at intervals ever since, in one case making a literal mistake in addition of a million, in another forgetting that the Home Government must speedily draw on them—that mistake nearly closed the Calcutta Treasury—and again, sending forth an estimate for the year about two millions too favourable. This is the fourth or fifth blunder of the kind within our own recollection, and its causes are, by all accounts, simple enough. The Indian Treasury had made up its accounts for the year which ended 1st March, 1869, and found itself some million or so short. That was clear, if not satisfactory, and it was arranged that the money should be borrowed, and Sir R. Temple consoled himself with glowing predictions as to the future, when, lo! in tumbled *more* accounts from public works, and some bills for stores which, having been ordered from India, ought to have been remembered by the Treasury, the additional demands amounting to another million in all. An extra and unexpected million of outlay is something even in England—but in India, where the Government cannot ask for another penny on the income-tax, or borrow anything it likes on Exchequer Bills, where the Central Treasury is always drained quite as closely as it ought to be, and where there are the gravest reasons for keeping up the Reserve, such a disaster. This, however, is not all. Nothing on earth can induce the Indian Treasury to remember the first rule of thrift in large households, namely, that unexpected demands are as certain to recur every year as the expected demands,—that there will always be a plumber's bill for repairs. Everybody who has kept house knows that every year he is called on to pay for something, be it a lawsuit, or a new horse, or a fallen chimney, or a doctor's bill, which he did not anticipate, but cannot avoid, and if he is prudent he leaves a margin for "contingencies." The Indian Treasury does not. We do not believe there ever was a year in which the empire had not some bill to pay which nobody had foreseen, but the officials go on quite cheerfully, confident that they and "the resources" can between them get through anything, a confidence which, no doubt, though unscientific, has often been justified. They think they are quite liberal if they allow a margin of 1 per cent., that is, of a five-pound note on an income of £1,000 a year, and very seldom do even that; and when the strain comes, fall back on the "Balances," which ought to be rigidly let alone. This year the accidents are the North-West famine, of which they had warning, and a fluctuation in opium, which is always at least as likely as a fluctuation in hops. Therefore, the estimate for the year now half spent is too good by about two millions, and the total deficit to be made up for the two years will be more than £3,000,000 greater than anybody believed. Of course everything is thrown violently out of gear. The money market is worried, the India House hardly knows what to do about drawing, the Government "retrenches" everywhere in a style which makes half its best servants feel as if effort were useless—there is a director of schools, for instance, in Nagpore, who has just got his department into order, when—clip! a fourth of his budget is gone,—and the Secretary of State is employed for a year in repairing damages and providing for future trouble. Moreover, serious though these new demands are, there is a worse feature about them, and that is their uncertainty. There is no proof whatever of any kind that there will not be another bill yet still heavier, a re-revised estimate, with the necessity for borrowing six millions, instead of four and a half. From the tone of the inspired Indian press, from the reports of the famine in the North-West—which are horrible to ghastliness—and from what we know of the overwhelming temptation on the Indian Treasury not to own to more than it can help, we venture to predict decidedly that, unless some windfall comes on the other side—as, for instance, a rise in opium—there will be such an additional demand to be encountered before March.

Is there no remedy for an evil which threatens to become chronic, and which if not dangerous to the solvency of the empire, does seem to be the margin in the Public Works' Department, is fatal to progressive government? No thorough cure can, we fear, be expected until the master evil of India can be remedied, and we confess that task daunts us who are irresponsible, and may well, therefore, daunt the responsible Secretary of State. Excessive military expenditure in India has the spending of its own revenues. Madras, for example, raises £7,490,000 per annum, her taxation being much heavier than that of Bengal. Out of that she pays her army and officials, and the balance goes to the Central Treasury, which reassigns her as much as it likes for improvements in which the most furious official squabbling. Consequently, Madras has not the slightest interest in taxing herself, or collecting much revenue, or saving money in any way, however easy or obvious. If she does any of those statesmanlike things, the Treasury will give her no more, perhaps will give her less, and being prosperous and less in need of improvement, and the money saved at the cost of much odium will be spent, perhaps, on a "strategic railway" between Lahore and Peshawur, further from her frontier than the Moscow railway is from Paris. Her interest is to get all she can by so committing the Treasury to vast works that it seems cheaper to go on than to draw back, more profitable, say, to borrow to finish the works of irrigation than to let them remain unfinished, and therefore unproductive. This spirit pervades every department, the central, for instance, new appointments is practically a *saving* to Madras of money which would otherwise go elsewhere, and is the first and sufficient cause of the incessant miscalculations in the Central Treasury. It cannot heartily enlist the Presidencies in its plans. The true policy would be to make the central expenditure—the Army, Debt, and Home expenses—the first charge on the local revenues, to be met by a fixed contribution, and leave the remaining money to the Presidencies to expend at their own discretion, thus giving them some interest in economy; but clear as that policy is from the financial point of view, there are political objections to its adoption which have hitherto made the boldest shrink. The Presidencies, which are already jarring States, would instantly become hostile kingdoms, and the empire would be broken up into a group of colonies without the smallest bond of coherence, except a common allegiance to Great Britain. It would be simply impossible to secure prompt obedience to the Viceroy and England, which would be obeyed, is still too far off to be an effective centre.

Pending this revolution, however, there are palliatives which might be adopted without too great an effort, and which would mitigate, if not altogether relieve, the existing confusion. The first and most important of these is to insist on a system of accounts so clear, so accurate, and furnished in such good time, say, with the new year, that the Minister of Finance should always know on 1st April precisely what had been spent, and be able to estimate to a shilling the ordinary and regular charges. This would not be secured by severity, that is, by exchanging the present system of reprimand for one of summary dismissal. If the local authority responsible is dismissed for blundering, or being too late, his successor will be accurate and prompt; but supported as he is by his own Government, to which alone he looks for promotion, no milder or less arbitrary punishment will suffice. At present, if the head of public works in Madras spends too much, and is reprimanded by the Viceroy, his reprimand would be a local reason for promoting him, as an officer of exceptional zeal and fidelity to his Presidency. The accounts of the past year, the regular prospects of the coming year, will then be clear, and contingencies must be met as they are met by well-managed firms... A margin should be allowed. There is one branch of revenue in India which, though safe—as safe, at least, as our own revenue from alcohol—is subject to fluctuations which are really violent, and which appear more violent than they are because each successive Chancellor of the Exchequer frames his estimate upon a different plan. The total amount received for opium varies from £6,000,000 to £9,000,000, and the only safe course is to assume the lower estimate as a fixed datum, and treat all above that as surplus, to be saved, if possible, for the reduction of debt; but if not, to be employed in meeting unexpected claims from all other departments, whether they come in the shape of remissions of revenue on account of distress, or sudden calls for expenditure on account of anything but war. Such a Reserve we would add would do more than real resources, but it would keep the Treasury steady. It may be said that the Government could not do without the whole revenue from opium, but if the Military and Public Works Departments were steadily pruned down, if the absurd expenditure on police were severely revised, and if licences to deal in tobacco were sold upon the French system and every village, the apparent loss created by assuming an arbitrary receipt from opium would be speedily made up, and the Government would then, for the first time in its history, have a margin, would be able every year to add some trifle to its Reserve, which is dangerously low, and would be in a position to commence, on however small a scale, the reduction of its incessantly increasing debt. No measure less radical than this will, we are confident, suffice as long as it is the interest of the Presidencies to plunder the Empire; and even when this is done, it will be needful greatly to strengthen the Indian Exchequer. Sir R. Temple has been a very successful administrator in many departments, but no Indian civilian can count, and the first quality required in the Indian Financial Member of Council is detachment from Indian opinions, usages, and ideas of subordination. The office should be filled by an Englishman, the best procurable, armed with authority to tell all agents, even Governors, that unless their accounts can be made accurate and prompt, they must give way to more efficient men. It is not knowledge, but power which the Indian Treasury requires, the power which is conferred by the support of the House of Commons, and the House in the Indian scheme of administration is represented by the Duke of Argyll.

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(Daily News, Oct 23.)

An application was yesterday made to Mr. Leman, the chief clerk of Vice-Chancellor James, by Messrs. Brandon, to appoint Mr Chatteris, the accountant, as "representative" of the policy-holders, at the expense of the company. It was supported by policy-holders to upwards of £400,000, Mr. Mackenzie, for policy-holders representing £2,000,000, opposed the application, and asked that a committee should be appointed at their own expense. The goodwill of the company was valuable, and should be realised. Mr. Lindo proposed Mr. Alfred Good on policy-holders to £9,000, at some length. Mr. Lattey represented Indian policy-holders to £2,000,000, and supported the application of Mr. Mackenzie. Messrs. Lewis and Munns opposed Messrs. Brandon's application. Mr. Brockbank, for the liquidation, objected. A long discussion followed, and ultimately the chief clerk dismissed the summons of Messrs. Brandon, and said all parties must go before the Vice-Chancellor on the question.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

(Daily News, Oct. 23.)

The Great Eastern, with upwards of 2,000 miles of the Indian cable on board, will take her departure from the Medway to-day about noon, just before the top of the tide. According to the latest arrangements she will proceed under easy steam to the Portland-roads, whence, after receiving on board the remainder of her stock of coals, she will steam direct to the Red Sea, via the Cape of Good Hope, to commence laying the cable which is to connect Suez with Bombay. The Great Eastern will be navigated from the Medway to Weymouth by Navigating-Lieutenant G. Brockman, of her Majesty's steamer Wildfire, who has had the sole charge of the vessel on the several occasions of her arriving at and leaving the Medway. She is expected to be absent from England for three or four months, and immediately on her return she will commence the shipment of the cable manufactured by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, to be submerged between Falmouth and Malta, where it will be connected with the existing cable from Malta to Alexandria, thus completing the connection between this country and India.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"

OF OCTOBER 23.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

Pat. [to Britannia]—"Arrah thin, ye murtherin' Hardiman! Rel'ase thim noble pathriots, or be Jabers, I'll—"

EXCELSIORES.

The Spaniards are not commonly supposed to be a progressive people, and yet it is certain that Spain at this moment is the most rising country in Europe, not even except Ireland.

FLOREAT!

Last Saturday week might have been May instead of October, for everybody was asking, "Have you seen 'The Academy'?" The inquiry referred to Mr. Murray's new venture, to which *Mr. Punch* cordially wishes success.

MEMBERS OF A LEARNED SOCIETY ON AN EXCURSION.

Learned Gentleman—"We are now near the remains of a Roman wall, and on examining the ground last year, it was found to be ——"

Appreciative Native cuts in—"Barley, Sir; and beans the year afore."

THE VERY PLACE FOR HIM.

The office of Master of the Mint is vacant. There can be but one opinion as to who should have the appointment—Mr. Lowe. He will then be able to do what he pleases with the sovereign, and having both the Exchequer and the Mint under his control, his happiness will be complete, unmixed—without alloy.

A WIZARD NO CONJUROR.

Dear old Zadkiel is hard put to if for a puff, but he has found one. "He prosphesied no tidal waves, and none came." Quite right, dear clever boy. And you did not prophesy the death of one of the elephants in the Zoo. And none has died. Why not advertise that? The Society won't mind.

A POINT OF VIEW.

Chatty Traveller (at our watering-place)—"Much company down here, my boy?"

Young Boy—"Oh yes, Sir, plenty; and fust-rate co'pany, too."

Chatty Traveller—"How do you tell that? Eh?"

Boy—"Allus know 'em, Sir. Won't look at nothin' but the three-pennies and *Punch*."

AN ULTRAHUMANE IDEA.

As the wise suggestion season has yet some time to run, a question of which the discussion will perhaps be pursued is, whether it is not cruel to open living oysters and whether they could not be previously steeped in some anæsthetic, which would not render them unpalatable or injurious, and so make them disagree with those parties who eat them, as they would if they were eaten with chloroform.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

Parisian Journalism.—Wanted to join immediately, on the staff of one of the leading Parisian journals, a young gentleman in first-rate practice with swords and rapiers, and a dead shot with the pistol. His work will be to superintend the Duelling Department of the paper, to attend at the office from 12 to 4 daily, to accept or send challenges.

*** There have been so many applications for this important post that silence on the part of the Editor-in-chief must be considered a gracious negative. But the gentleman ultimately selected will of course be happy to meet, and give every possible satisfaction to the unsuccessful candidates.

All communications, whether in acceptation of challenges already sent, or provocative, must be addressed to the Duelling Department.

Vive la Liberté—de la Presse!

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"

OF OCTOBER 23.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

Pat. [to Britannia]—"Arrah thin, ye murtherin' Hardiman! Rel'ase thim noble pathriots, or be Jabers, I'll—"

EXCELSIORES.

The Spaniards are not commonly supposed to be a progressive people, and yet it is certain that Spain at this moment is the most rising country in Europe, not even except Ireland.

FLOREAT!

Last Saturday week might have been May instead of October, for everybody was asking, "Have you seen 'The Academy'?" The inquiry referred to Mr. Murray's new venture, to which *Mr. Punch* cordially wishes success.

MEMBERS OF A LEARNED SOCIETY ON AN EXCURSION.

Learned Gentleman—"We are now near the remains of a Roman wall, and on examining the ground last year, it was found to be ——"

Appreciative Native cuts in—"Barley, Sir; and beans the year afore."

THE VERY PLACE FOR HIM.

The office of Master of the Mint is vacant. There can be but one opinion as to who should have the appointment—Mr. Lowe. He will then be able to do what he pleases with the sovereign, and having both the Exchequer and the Mint under his control, his happiness will be complete, unmixed—without alloy.

A WIZARD NO CONJUROR.

Dear old Zadkiel is hard put to if for a puff, but he has found one. "He prosphesied no tidal waves, and none came." Quite right, dear clever boy. And you did not prophesy the death of one of the elephants in the Zoo. And none has died. Why not advertise that? The Society won't mind.

A POINT OF VIEW.

Chatty Traveller (at our watering-place)—"Much company down here, my boy?"

Young Boy—"Oh yes, Sir, plenty; and fust-rate co'pany, too."

Chatty Traveller—"How do you tell that? Eh?"

Boy—"Allus know 'em, Sir. Won't look at nothin' but the three-pennies and *Punch*."

AN ULTRAHUMANE IDEA.

As the wise suggestion season has yet some time to run, a question of which the discussion will perhaps be pursued is, whether it is not cruel to open living oysters and whether they could not be previously steeped in some anæsthetic, which would not render them unpalatable or injurious, and so make them disagree with those parties who eat them, as they would if they were eaten with chloroform.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

Parisian Journalism.—Wanted to join immediately, on the staff of one of the leading Parisian journals, a young gentleman in first-rate practice with swords and rapiers, and a dead shot with the pistol. His work will be to superintend the Duelling Department of the paper, to attend at the office from 12 to 4 daily, to accept or send challenges.

*** There have been so many applications for this important post that silence on the part of the Editor-in-chief must be considered a gracious negative. But the gentleman ultimately selected will of course be happy to meet, and give every possible satisfaction to the unsuccessful candidates.

All communications, whether in acceptation of challenges already sent, or provocative, must be addressed to the Duelling Department.

Vive la Liberté—de la Presse!

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 29th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
Agents, in Ireland.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. { The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/4 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 5/8	"
3	do.	1/11 9/16	"
2	do.	1/11 1/2	"
1	do.	1/11 7/16	"
On demand		1/11 3/8	"
On Scotland		1/11 3/8	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 6th November, 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $35,00,000
Reserve Fund $7,00,000

London Bankers.—The London and County Bank.

Board of Directors.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James P. Duncanson, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
E. R. Bollton, Esq., Merchant.
George I. Hellaby, Esq., Solicitor. John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.

Head Office—Hongkong.

Chief Manager—Victor Kresser, Esq.

Branches and Agencies.

Shanghai.	Foochow.	Calcutta.	
Hankow.	Yokohama.	Bombay.	

London.

Bombay Agency.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months		6 per cent per annum.	
6	"	5 do.	do.
3	"	3 do.	do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter addressed to the Agents. R. F. EDGCOMB.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869. Agent in Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES REALIZED.

CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the exchange of the day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.

Correspondents—
GRINDLAY & Co., London.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat, lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

PAPER FOR SALE

Printing:—Royal 18 to 28 lb., Super-royal 28 lb., Double Royal 36 and 40 lb.

Hand-made:—Foolscap, Post, Large Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Bank Medium 13 lb. uncut and also cut into letter paper.

Machine-made:—Foolscap 9 to 18 lb., superfine cream laid 12 to 18 lb. —Crown 8 lb., Large Post 13 and 15 lb., Medium 18 lb.—Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Medium, Royal, and Super-royal, "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

Blotting:—Superior lilac 38 lb.

Cartridge:—Cream shade rolled 25½ by 27½ in.

Packing:—Casing 22 by 36 in. 50 lb. for Spinning Mills &c.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Forbes Street, 6th October, 1869.

PREPARED BOARDS for Flooring, Ceiling, Partitions, &c.

Tongued and Grooved.

Whitewood ½ by 6½ in., ½ by 7½ in., and ¾ by 6 in., also Redwood ¾ by 6 in., and 1¼ by 6½ in.

Tongued, Grooved and Beaded.

Whitewood and Redwood ½ by 6½ in.

For sale in lots of not less than 3,000 Lineal feet deliverable on Carnac Bunder.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart with a handsome fleabitten grey Arab horse and harness complete, to be sold together or separately.

A hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Hinkson.

Just landed.

A neat and light English-built Buggy on C. springs by R. Neas, Longacre.

A light curricle with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure by Pearce and Countze, Longacre with two harness saddles.

A first-class Clarence by Neas, Liverpool.

The properties of Gentlemen.

A nearly new small self-driving or park Phaeton on C. springs with moveable driving box by Lewis.

Four second-hand Dog-carts.

A nearly new single horse four-seated Phaeton with moveable shutters.

Just also,

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Mail Phaeton by E. Ketserton with a set of double harness.

The above to be seen at a day's notice to the undersigned.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, collins patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by R. Neas, Longacre.

Also,

2 new and light palanquin office shigrams with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

Just Landed.

An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

The property of a Gentleman.

2 first-rate miniature brougham by Palliser and Starton.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with moveable glass-shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage on C. springs by Windover.

Also,

A second-hand English-built door shigram by Thorn.

Just landed ex Star of the South.

1 firs-rate new English-built Malvern dog-cart lining with woollen cloth painted dark blue, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitches and studded, made for by a well known maker in London. Price Rs. 80 to 100 & 225.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman.

1 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones.

Also,

Properties of a Gentleman.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Bonnian and Healey.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggy, on C springs by James Henderson, Glasgow.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with College patent axles, lacewood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
15th November, 1869.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 8 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, an OPEN CARRIAGE on C springs, by Laurie and Marner. A set of plated DOUBLE HARNESS, by Oldaker, Hanover Square. A pair of fine young AUSTRALIAN HORSES, Carriage and Harness in perfect order and not long in use. Sold on account of the Owner proceeding to England.—Apply to Captain BERTRON, R.A., Marine Lines.

MACHINERY FOR SALE, At reduced prices, to close an account.

One 8 by 16 horizontal steam engine and Cornish boiler.
One 5 H. P. horizontal pumping portable engine on wheels.
One 3 H. P. condensing horizontal engine with tubular upright boiler.
One 16 H. P. portable boiler.
Six hydraulic presses for piece-goods.
Seven 24 circular saw benches, without saws.
Six jewellers' rolls for reducing silver or gold.
Two large and two small circular printing machines.
One rack saw bench, self-starting.
Seven garden pumps of various sizes.
A large lot of bolt ends and nuts, so as to be welded to any length
A lot of 4 feet furnace bars.
Biscuit making and dough making machines, for bakers.
Brick making machinery.
Cast metal pullies from 27 inches up to 5 feet, turned rims, some bored to sizes and others not, &c., &c., too numerous to mention.

The Machinery can be seen, and all information given, at the Works of Messrs. A. LAING & SON, Machinists and Gunmakers, Cursetjee Sookla-jee Street, Camatteepoora.

Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

Walford's County Families of the United Kingdom. Fifth edition	Rs. 31	4
Robinson's Practical Hints on Photography	4	12
Lord Lytton's Translation of the Odes & Epodes of Horace.	8	12
Hole's Book about Roses—How to Grow and Show them...	4	12
Stephen's Short View of Criminal Law of England.....	11	4
Beale's Protoplasm; or Life, Force, and Matter	12	12
Hartshorne's Compectus of the Medical Sciences.....	13	4
Life, Adventures, and Discoveries of Sebastian Cabot..	20	0
Attfield's Chemistry, General, Medical, and Pharmaceutical	7	12
Child's Popular Fairy Tales.....	3	12
Illustrated London Almanack for 1870.....	3	10
Pope's Homer's Iliad—Flaxman's designs.....	3	4
Hepworth Dixon's Her Majesty's Tower. Vol. 2.....	9	8
Cutler's Analysis of Indian Penal Code.....	2	12
Macgregor's Questions on Electricity.....	0	10
Macnamara on Diseases of the Eye.....	7	12
Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law.....	20	0
Hook's Archbishops o. Canterbury. Vol. 3, new series.....	9	8
Hamilton's Pianoforte Tutor	2	8
Barnes's Sermons in the Life of the Apostle Paul	3	12
Murray's Guide to Bombay Presidency	7	8
Darwin's Origin of Species.....	8	12
Niemeyer's Text Book of Practical Medicine, 2 vols	27	8
K. Johnston's Physical Atlas.....	7	12
Addison's Law of Contract.....	23	12
Story on Equity Jurisprudence. 2 vols.....	20	0
Smith's Manual of Equity.....	7	8
Macaulay's Essays, cheap edition.....	3	12
Hazlitt's English Poets.....	2	4
Book of Nonsense.....	2	4
Bull's Hints to Mothers.....	3	4
Kaye and Watson's People of India. Vols. 1 to 4.....	10	0
Victor Hugo's Toilers of the Sea. Illustrated edition.....	6	12
Carpenter's Human Physiology. 7th edition.....	17	8
Episodes of Fiction. Illustrated.....	6	12
Watson's Manual of the Hand Lathe.....	3	12
Sala's Captain Dangerous	13	4
The Fair Carew	1	4
Aspen Court	1	8
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, 1867	6	8
1868	6	8
Darwin on Domestication of Animals and Plants. 2 vols...	17	8
Eugene Sue's Mysteries of Paris	1	4
Grant's Secret Dispatch	1	4
Ferguson's Electricity	2	4
French without a Master	2	4
Hall's 1st French Course.....	1	0
Stephen's Commentaries on Laws of England. 4 vols.....	62	8
Attfield's Arithmetic of Pharmacy	3	12
Cornwall's Science of Arithmetic	3	0
Tom Brown's Schooldays. New Edition	1	4
Russell's Adventures of Dr. Brady	1	4
Formosa.....	1	4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER, No. 3, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Crystal Glasses, the mortgage, &c.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

SELLING OFF.—The following Goods are being SOLD at greatly REDUCED PRICES to clear stock:—

Accordians
Cigarettes
Concertinas
Corn Flour
Eau de Stuttgart
Embroidery for Slippers only
Enamelled Iron Ware
Fancy Goods
Glass Ware
Gold Beading
Hand Organs
Ink and Pencil Erasers
Insulators
Lady's Companions
Lamps
Lanterns
Leather Goods, Fancy
Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders
Musical Boxes
Pencils, Office
Pictures
Table Linen, English do. do. Country
Towels, English and Country
Tobacco
Toys
Wall Papers and Borders
Work Boxes
Writing Desks.

J. NEUBERG.

9 Hummum Street.

PIANOS.

Another Consignment, per Sir John Lawrence, of Solid Mahogany Square PIANOS, 7 octaves, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart. These celebrated Instruments are manufactured expressly to stand the climate of India.

This being the last batch of Pianos for the present season, Mr. Neuberg begs to request early application, having a great demand for these favourite Instruments.

Price Rs. 575 Cash and Rs. 600.

J. NEUBERG,
9 Hummum Street.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

PP JE YORK HAMS.
W'LTSHIRE BACON, in cut.
Do. do. in Tins containing ½ side each.
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE, in cut.
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.
Do. COCOA NIBS.
OSWEGO CORN FLOUR.

J. NEUBERG.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON, successors to Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANKS, IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

METAL MAT', BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power.....	Rs. 3,200
8 " "	" 2,600
6 " "	" 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 32 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools—Bar and Plate Iron.